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DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

OF THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1786—1870.

DERIVED FROM THE RECORDS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND ROLLS DEPOSITED IN THE BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

VOLUME II



WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1894

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Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America.

1786-1870.

In Convention, September 17, 1787.*

Sir,

We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most adviseable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all: Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw

*From Washington's copy of the Journal of Congress (vol. xii, p. 164), the original not having been found among the papers of the Continental Congress up to the time of going to press.

with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was encreased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each state in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every state is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's

most obedient and humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President.*

By unanimous Order of the Convention.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT of CONGRESS.

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have ^{the} Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.

The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof

may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States^{is tried,} the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year,

and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for

which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time, and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall

be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the Several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be

suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of ^{the} Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any

State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of ^{the} Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Section. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person

having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability; both

of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise pro-

vided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punish-

ment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article. IV.

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing

in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties

made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G^o WASHINGTON—Presid^t
and deputy from Virginia

Attest WILLIAM JACKSON Secretary

New Hampshire { JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN }

Massachusetts	{ NATHANIEL GORHAM RUFUS KING
Connecticut	{ W ^M SAM ^L JOHNSON " ROGER SHERMAN
New York . . .	ALEXANDER HAMILTON
New Jersey	{ WIL: LIVINGSTON DAVID BREARLEY. W ^M PATERSON. JONA: DAYTON
Pensylvania	{ B FRANKLIN THOMAS MIFFLIN ROB ^T MORRIS GEO. CLYMER THO ^S FITZSIMONS JARED INGERSOLL JAMES WILSON GOUV MORRIS
Delaware	{ GEO: READ GUNNING BEDFORD jun JOHN DICKINSON RICHARD BASSETT JACO: BROOM
Maryland	{ JAMES M ^C HENRY DAN OF ST THO ^S JENIFER DAN ^L CARROLL
Virginia	{ JOHN BLAIR— JAMES MADISON Jr.
North Carolina	{ W ^M BLOUNT RICH ^D DOBBS SPAIGHT. HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina	{	J. RUTLEDGE
		CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
		CHARLES PINCKNEY
		PIERCE BUTLER
Georgia	{	WILLIAM FEW
		ABR BALDWIN

In Convention Monday September 17th 1787.

Present

The States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, M^r Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina. South Carolina and Georgia. Resolved,

That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Con-

stitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention

G^o WASHINGTON Presid^t

W. JACKSON Secretary.

Friday Sept 28. 1787*

Sept 28 Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts Connecticut New York New Jersey Pensylvania, Delaware Virginia North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia and from Maryland M^r Ross

Congress having received the report of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia

Resolved Unanimously that the said Report with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in Order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case.

*From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 38).

(Circular)*

Office of Secretary of Congress

Sep^t 28th 1787—

Sir

In obedience to an unanimous resolution of the United States in Congress Assembled, a copy of which is annexed, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, the Report of the Convention lately Assembled in Philadelphia, together with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same; And have to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay the same before the Legislature, in order that it may be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in Your State by the people of the State in conformity to the resolves of the Convention, made & provided in that case.—

with the greatest respect

I have the honor &c—

C: T—

transmitting the
Report of the Convention}

* From the recorded letters of the "Office of Secretary of Congress" (No. 18, p. 129).

Delaware State. Kent County.—

December 22^d 1787—

Sir.

I received yours of the 28th of Novb^r last, enclosed therewith the Journals of Congress from the 6th of Novb^r 1786. to the 30th of October 1787—

I have attended to the reasons Assigned by you with regard to a Speedy and constant representation in Congress, and am perfectly of your Opinion, that the honor and Interest of the Confederacy require it.—Therefore I have taken the Necessary Steps to furnish a speedy Representation in Congress from this State, which I trust will be accomplished in a short time.—I have herewith enclosed a Certified Copy of the Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution, as formed by the Convention of the United States, at Philadelphia in September last, by a Convention of this State, which you are requested to lay before Congress.—

I am with due respect

Your Very Hm^{bl} Ser^t

THO^s COLLINS

Charles Thomson Esq^r

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter—Dec^r 22^d 1787—

President of Convention state of Delaware—transmitting ratification of the Constitution—

Read Jan^y—22^d 1788—

We the Deputies of the People of the Delaware State, in Convention met, having taken into our serious consideration the Fœderal Constitution proposed and agreed upon by the Deputies of the United States in a General Convention held at the City of Philadelphia on the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, Have approved, assented to, ratified, and confirmed, and by these Presents, Do, in virtue of the Power and Authority to us given for that purpose, for and in behalf of ourselves and our Constituents, fully, freely, and entirely approve of, assent to, ratify, and confirm the said Constitution.

Done in Convention at Dover this seventh day of December in the year aforesaid, and in the year of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names—

Sussex County	Kent County
JOHN INGRAM	NICHOLAS RIDGELEY
JOHN JONES	RICHARD SMITH
WILLIAM MOORE	GEORGE TRUITT
WILLIAM HALL	RICHARD BASSETT
THOMAS LAWS	JAMES SYKES
ISAAC COOPER	ALLEN M ^C LANE
WOODMAN STORKLY	DANIEL CUMMINS sen ^r
JOHN LAWS	JOSEPH BARKER
THOMAS EVANS	EDWARD WHITE
ISRAEL HOLLAND	GEORGE MANLOVE
New Castle County	
JA ^s LATIMER, President	
JAMES BLACK	
JN ^o JAMES	
GUNNING BEDFORD Sen ^r	

KENSEY JOHNS

THOMAS WATSON

SOLOMON MAXWELL

NICHOLAS WAY

THOMAS DUFF

GUNN^G BEDFORD Jun^r

To all whom these Presents shall come Greeting, I Thomas Collins President of the Delaware State do hereby certify, [SEAL.] that the above instrument of writing is a true copy of the original ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the Convention of the Delaware State, which original ratification is now in my possession. In Testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Delaware State to be hereunto an'exed.

THO^S COLLINS

[INDORSEMENT.]

Delaware.

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the Delaware State—

Recorded—page 78.—

Sir

In Convention

December y^e 15. 1787
of the Convention of

In Compliance with the Directions of the State of Pennsylvania I have now the Honor of transmitting by the Secretary the Ratification of the Constitution of the late General Convention, together with sundry Resolutions respecting a Cession of Territory and temporary Residence of the Honorable the Congress of the United States, and am

With every Sentiment of Respect

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant

FREDK. AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG

President.

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency The President of Congress.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter—Dec^r 15th 1787—

President of Convention of State of Pens^a transmitting ratification of the New Constitution & offer of ten mile Square &c—

Read Jan^y 22^d 1788

see file—Offers of the States—with Acts &c—

We the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and

our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Sect. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the ^{state} legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York

Six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland Six, Virginia Ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and be nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a

President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once ⁱⁿ every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings,

punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of Repre-

sentatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall ^{be} sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and house of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
 To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;
 To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
 To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures,
 To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
 To establish post offices and post roads;
 To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
 To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;
 To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;
 To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
 To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money for that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
 To provide and maintain a navy;
 To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
 To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;
 To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority

of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of

another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:— And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any Treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep Troops or ships of war in times of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows.

Each state shall appoint, in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and Transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one

vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident ^{within} The United States. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall

take the following Oath or Affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their

consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states,

and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such Trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the Trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the Testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

III.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the

several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in Three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.	{ JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts.	{ NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut.	{ WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New York.	ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New Jersey.	{ WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WILLIAM PATERSON, JONATHAN DAYTON.
Pennsylvania.	{ BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Delaware	{ GEORGE READ, GUNNING BEDFORD Junior, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACOB BROOM.
Maryland.	{ JAMES M ^c HENRY, DANIEL OF S ^t THO. JENIFER, DANIEL CARROL.
Virginia.	{ JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, Junior.
North Carolina.	{ WILLIAM BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina.	{ JOHN RUTLEDGE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia.	{ WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In the Name of the People of Pennsylvania. Be it Known unto all Men that We the Delegates of the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Convention assembled Have assented to, and ratified, and by these presents Do in the Name and by the authority of the same People, and for ourselves, assent to, and ratify the foregoing Constitution for the United States of America. Done in Convention at Philadelphia the twelfth day of December ^{in the year of our Lord} one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven and of the Independence

of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness
whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG President

JN ^O ALLISON	THOMAS CHEYNEY
JONATHAN ROBERTS	JOHN HANNUM
JOHN RICHARDS	STEPHEN CHAMBERS
JAMES MORRIS	ROBERT COLEMAN
TIMOTHY PICKERING.	SEBASTIAN GRAFF
BENJ ^N ELLIOT—	JOHN HUBLEY
STEPHEN BALLIET	SAMUEL ASHMEAD
JOSEPH HORSFIELD	ENOCH EDWARDS
DAVID DASHLER	HENRY WYNKOOP
WILLIAM WILSON	JOHN BARCLAY
JOHN BOYD	THO ^S YARDLEY
THO SCOTT	ABRAHAM STOUT
JOHN NEVILL	THOMAS BULL
JASPER YEATES.	ANTHONY WAYNE
HEN ^V SLAGLE	GEORGE LATIMER
THOMAS CAMPBELL	BENJ ^N RUSH
THOMAS HARTLEY	HILARY BAKER
DAVID GRIER	JAMES WILSON
JOHN BLACK	THOMAS M ^C KEAN
BENJAMIN PEDAN	W MACPHERSON
JOHN ARNDT	JOHN HUNN
WILLIAM GIBBONS	GEORGE GRAY
RICHARD DOWNING	

Attest JAMES CAMPBELL Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Pennsylvania

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by Pensylvania

Recorded page 82.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

In Convention of the State of New-Jersey.—Whereas a convention of Delegates from the following States, Viz^t. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, met at Philadelphia for the purpose of deliberating on, and forming a constitution for the United States of America, finished their Session on the seventeenth day of September last and reported to Congress the form which they had agreed upon, in the words following, Viz^t—

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestick tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article Ist

Sect: 1. All Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect: 2^d The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.—The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.—The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the Sole power of impeachment.

Sect: 3^d The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legis-

lature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes.—The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.—No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.—The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.—The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.—When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation.—When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.—Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable

and subject to indictment, trial judgment and punishment, according to law.—

Sect: 4th The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.—The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.—

Sect: 5th Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.—Each house may determine the Rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.—Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.—Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.—

Sect: 6th The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.—They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the

Peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.—No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect: 7th All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.—Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it.—If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law.—But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.—If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it unless the Congress by

their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.—Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and limitations prescribed in the Case of a bill.

Sect: 8th The Congress shall have power, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common Defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.—To borrow money on the credit of the United States.—To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.—To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.—To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.—To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.—To establish post offices and post roads.—To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.—To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme Court.—To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high Seas, and offences against the law of nations.—To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.—To raise and support armies, but no appropriation

or money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.—To provide and maintain a navy.—To make Rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.—To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.—To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.—To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by ^{cession of} particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; And—To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.—

Sect: 9th The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.—The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of Rebellion or invasion the publick safety may require it.—No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.—No capitation, or other

direct, tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.—No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.—No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or Revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.—No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a Regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all publick money shall be published from time to time.—No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of Profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Sect: 10th No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and Silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.—No state shall, without the consent of the Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress.—No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of Peace, enter into any agreement or

compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Sect: 1st The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.—He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.—The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves—And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and Certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.—The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and house of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.—The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five

highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President.—But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.—In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President.—But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.—The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.—No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.—In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, untill the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.—The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolu-

ment from the United States, or any of them.—Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: “I do solemnly Swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the United States.”

Sect: 2^d The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other publick ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.—But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.—The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect: 3^d He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and

expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other publick ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.—

Sect: 4th The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.

Sect: 1st The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.— The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.—

Sect: 2^d The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors other publick ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and

foreign States, citizens or subjects.—In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction.—In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.—The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.——

Sect: 3^d Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.—No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.—The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV.

Sect: 1st Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State.—And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect: 2^d The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.—A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another

State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.—No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect: 3^d New States may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.—The Congress shall have power to Dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.—

Sect: 4th The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestick violence.—

Article V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents

and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.—

Article VI

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.—This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State, to the contrary notwithstanding.—The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or publick trust under the United States.—

Article VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

And Whereas Congress on the twenty eighth day of September last unanimously did resolve “that the said report with the Resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the convention made and provided in that case.”

And Whereas the Legislature of this State did on the twenty ninth day of October last Resolve in the words following, Viz^t—“Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to such of the Inhabitants of this State as are entitled to vote for Representatives in General Assembly, to meet in their respective counties on the fourth Tuesday in November next, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections, to choose three suitable persons to serve as Delegates from each County in a State Convention, for the purposes herein before-mentioned, and that the same be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably with the Rules and Regulations prescribed for conducting such Elections.”

Resolved unanimously, That the Persons so Elected to serve in State Convention, do assemble and meet together on the second Tuesday in December next, at Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, then and there to take into Consideration the aforesaid Constitution; and if approved of by them, finally to Ratify the same in behalf and on the part of this State; and make Report thereof to the United States in Congress assembled, in Conformity with the Resolutions thereto annexed.”

“Resolved, That the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of this State shall be, and they are hereby required to give as timely Notice as may be, by Advertisements to the People of

their Counties of the time, place and Purpose of holding Elections as aforesaid."

And Whereas the Legislature of this State did also on the first day of November last make and pass the following Act, Viz^t—"An Act to authorize the People of this State to meet in Convention, deliberate upon, agree to, and ratify the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the late General Convention. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the People thereof, by their Delegates, to meet in Convention, to deliberate upon, and, if approved of by them, to ratify the Constitution for the United States, proposed by the General Convention, held at Philadelphia, and every Act, matter and clause therein contained, conformably to the Resolutions of the Legislature, passed the twenty ninth day of October, Seventeen hundred and eighty seven, any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

Now be it known that we the Delegates of the State of New-Jersey chosen by the People thereof for the purposes aforesaid having maturely deliberated on, and considered the aforesaid proposed Constitution, do hereby for and on the behalf of the People of the said State of New-Jersey agree to, ratify and confirm the same and every part thereof.

Done in Convention by the unanimous consent of the members present, this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.—In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Note, Before the signing hereof, the following words, viz,

“Cession of” were interlined between the fifteenth and sixteenth lines on the second sheet.

JOHN STEVENS President—
and Delegate from the County of Hunterdon

County of Bergen.....	{ JOHN FELL PETER ZABRISKIE CORNELIUS HENNION
Essex.....	{ JOHN CHETWOOD SAMUEL HAY DAVID CRANE
Middlesex.....	{ JOHN NEILSON JOHN BEATTY BENJAMIN MANNING
Monmouth.....	{ ELISHA LAWRENCE SAMUEL BREESE WILLIAM CRAWFORD
Somerset	{ J ^N ^O WITHERSPOON JACOB R HARDENBERGH FRED: FRELINGHUYSEN
Burlington.....	{ THOMAS REYNOLDS GEO. ANDERSON JOSHUA M. WALLACE
Gloucester.....	{ R ^D HOWELS AND ^W HUNTER BENJAMIN WHITALL
Salem.....	{ WHITTEN CRIPPS EDMUND WETHERBY
County of Cape-May...	{ JESSE HAND JEREMIAH ELDREDGE MATTHEW WHILLDIN

Hunterdon	{ DAVID BREARLEY. JOSHUA CORSHON
Morris.....	{ WILLIAM WINDES WILLIAM WOODHULL JOHN JACOB FAESCH
Cumberland.....	{ DAV ^D POTTER, JONATHAN BOWEN ELI ELMER
Sussex.....	{ ROBERT OGDEN THOM ^S ANDERSON ROB ^T HOOPS

Attest. SAM^L W. STOCKTON Sec^y.

[INDORSEMENT.]

New Jersey.

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the State of
New-Jersey

Recorded page 86-90

In Convention, Augusta 5th January 1788

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit to the United States in Congress Assembled the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of Georgia.

We hope that the ready compliance of this State with the recommendations of Congress and of the late National Convention, will tend not only to consolidate the Union, but promote the happiness of our common Country.

With great respect,

we have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellencys Obedient Servants,

JOHN WEREAT, President.

By unanimous order of the Convention of the State of Georgia.

His Excellency, The President of Congress.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter Jan^y 5th 1788

Gov^r of Georgia transmitting Ratification of New Constitution—

State of Georgia,

In Convention;

Wednesday, January the second, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas the form of a Constitution for the Government of

[SEAL APPENDANT.] the United States of America, was, on the seventeenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, agreed upon and reported to Congress by the Deputies of the said United States convened in Philadelphia; which said Constitution is written in the words following, to wit;

“We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Sect. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make

temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief-Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year,

and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for

which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented

to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights & measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post-offices and post-roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement of the account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any

state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number

be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall

then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully “execute the office of President of the United States, and “will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend “the Constitution of the United States.”

Sect. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as

they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and ⁱⁿ such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in

law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors,
to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;
 other public ministers and consuls[^]; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be [“a” stricken out] party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings, of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall

protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestick violence.

Article V.

The Congress, when ever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

Article VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—	{ JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.
Massachusetts—	{ NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut—	{ WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.
New York—	ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
New Jersey—	{ WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WILLIAM PATTERSON, JONATHAN DAYTON.

Pennsylvania—	{ BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, G. CLYMER, THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOVERNEUR MORRIS.
Delaware—	{ GEORGE READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, Junior; JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACOB BROOM.
Maryland—	{ JAMES M ^C HENRY, DANIEL OF S ^T THOMAS JENNIFER, DANIEL CARROL.
Virginia—	JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON Junior.
North Carolina—	{ WILLIAM BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON.
South Carolina—	{ JOHN RUTLEDGE, CHARLES C. PINCK- NEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia—	WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN.
	Attest. WILLIAM JACKSON, Sec ^{ry} ”

And Whereas the United States in Congress assembled did, on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, Resolve, unanimously, That the said Report, with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures,

in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the People thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case.

And Whereas the Legislature of the State of Georgia did, on the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in pursuance of the above recited resolution of Congress,

Resolve, That a convention be elected on the day of the next General Election, and in the same manner as representatives are elected; and that the said Convention consist of not more than three members from each County. And that the said Convention should meet at Augusta, on the fourth Tuesday in December then next, and as soon thereafter as convenient, proceed to consider the said Report, letter and resolutions, and to adopt or reject any part or the whole thereof.

Now Know Ye, That We, the Delegates of the People of the State of Georgia in Convention met, pursuant to the Resolutions of the Legislature aforesaid, having taken into our serious consideration the said Constitution, Have assented to, ratified and adopted, and by these presents DO, in virtue of the powers and authority to Us given by the People of the said State for that purpose, for, and in behalf of ourselves and our Constituents, fully and entirely assent to, ratify and adopt the said Constitution.

Done in Convention, at Augusta in the said State, on the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of the Independence of the United States the twelfth. In

Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN WEREAT. President

and Delegate for the County of Richmond.

	W: STEPHENS	}	Chatham
	JOSEPH HABERSHAM		
	JENKINS DAVIS	}	Effingham
	N BROWNSON		
	EDW ^D TELFAIR	}	Burke
	H. TODD		
	WILLIAM FEW	}	Richmond
	JAMES M ^C NEIL		
Attest. ISAAC BRIGGS, Secretary.	GEO MATHEWS	}	Wilkes
	FLOR ^{CE} SULLIVAN		
	JOHN KING	}	Liberty
	JAMES. POWELL		
	JOHN ELLIOTT		
	JAMES MAXWELL	}	Glynn
	GEO: HANDLEY.		
	CHRISTOPHER HILLARY		
	J: MASON.	}	Camden
	HENRY OSBORNE		
JAMES SEAGROVE			
	JACOB WEED	}	Washington
	JARED IRWIN		
	JOHN RUTHERFORD		
	ROB ^T CHRISTMAS	}	Greene
	THOMAS DANIELL		
	R MIDDLETON		

[INDORSEMENT.]

Georgia.

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the State of
Georgia.

Recorded page 107 @ 110

Hartford Jan^y 1788—

S^r

I herewith Transmit Enclos^d to you The Ratification of the Convention of Delagates from the Several Towns in the State of Connecticutt held at Hartford on the 3rd Day of January Instant (Pursuant to a Resolve of the Legislature of s^d State at the Sessions of their General Assembly held at New Haven on the Second Thursday of October 1787) adopting The Fideral Constitution of Civil Goverment for the United States of America Compos^d by the Convention: Held at Philadelphia on the 17th of September last for that Purpose which Ratification is Subscribed by a great Majority of all the Delagates appointed by the State of Connecticutt to Deliberate upon the Matters aforesaid: This State will Undoubtedly: do all in their Power to Promote the Establish-ment of so Salutory a Plan of Goverment

I have the Hon^r to be your

Excellencies Most Obedient humble Serv^t

MATTH^w GRISWOLD:

His Excellen^y the President of Congress:

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter Jan^y 1788—

President of Convention State of Connecticut transmitting
Ratification of the Constitution

Read Jan^y 22^d 1788—

[COAT OF ARMS.]

In the Name of the People of the State of Connecticut.
 We the Delegates of the People of s^d State in general Convention assembled, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature in October last, Have assented to and ratified, and by these presents do assent to, ratify and adopt the Constitution, reported by the Convention of Delegates in Philadelphia, on the 17th day of September AD. 1787. for the United States of America.

Done in Convention this 9th day of January AD. 1788. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

MATTHEW GRISWOLD President:

JERE ^H WADSWORTH	PIERPONT EDWARDS
JESSE ROOT	SAMUEL BEACH
ISAAC LEE	DANIEL HOLBROOK
SELAH HEART	JOHN HOLBROOK
ZEBULON PECK ju ^r	GIDEON BUCKINGHAM
ELISHA PITKIN	LEWIS MALLETT J ^R
ERASTUS WOLCOTT	JOSEPH HOPKINS
JOHN WATSON	JOHN WELTON
JOHN TREADWELL	RICH ^D LAW
WILLIAM JUDD	AMASA LEARNED
JOSEPH MOSELY	SAM ^L HUNTINGTON
WAIT GOODRICH	JED HUNTINGTON
JOHN CURTISS	ISAAC HUNTINGTON
ASA BARNES	ROBERT ROBBINS.
STEPHEN MIX MITCHELL	DAN ^{LL} FOOT
JOHN CHESTER	ELI HYDE
OLIV ELLSWORTH	JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE
ROGER NEWBERRY	STEPHEN BILLINGS
ROGER SHERMAN	ANDREW LEE

WILLIAM NOYES	MOSES CLEAVELAND
JOSHUA RAYMOND Jun ^r	SAMPSON HOWE
JER ^H HALSEY	WILL ^M DANIELSON
WHEELER COIT	W ^M WILLIAMS
CHARLES PHELPS	JAMES BRADFORD
NATHANIEL MINOR	JOSHUA DUNLOP
JONATHAN STURGES	DANIEL LEARNED
THADDEUS BURR	MOSES CAMPBELL
ELISHA WHITTELSEY	BENJAMIN DOW
JOSEPH MOSS WHITE	OLIVER WOLCOTT
AMOS MEAD	JEDEDIAH STRONG
JABEZ FITCH	MOSES HAWLEY
NEHEMIAH BEARDSLEY	CHARLES BURRALL
JAMES POTTER	NATHAN HALE
JOHN CHANDLER	DANIEL MILES
JOHN BEACH	ASAPH HALL
HEZ ^H ROGERS	ISAAC BURNHAM
LEM ^L SANFORD	JOHN WILDER
WILLIAM HERON	MARK PRINDLE
PHILIP BURR BRADLEY	JEDIDIAH HUBBEL
NATHAN DAUCHY	AARON AUSTIN
JAMES DAVENPORT	SAMUEL CANFIELD
JOHN DAVENPORT Jun ^r	DANIEL EVERITT
W ^M SAM ^L JOHNSON	HEZ: FITCH
ELISHA MILLS	JOSHUA PORTER
ELEPH ^T DYER	BENJ ^N HINMAN
JED ^A ELDERKIN	EPAPHRAS SHELDON
SIMEON SMITH	ELEAZER CURTISS
HENDRICK DOW	JOHN WHITTLESEY
SETH PAINE	DAN ^L NATH ^L BRINSMADE
ASA WITTER	THOMAS FENN

DAVID SMITH	WILLIAM HART
ROBERT M ^C CANE	SAM ^L SHIPMAN
DANIEL SHERMAN	JEREMIAH WEST
SAMUEL ORTON	SAMUEL CHAPMAN
ASHER MILLER	ICHABOD WARNER
SAM ^L H. PARSONS	SAMUEL CARVER
EBEN ^R WHITE	JEREMIAH RIPLEY
HEZ ^H GOODRICH	EPHRAIM ROOT
DYAR THROOP	JOHN PHELPS
JABEZ CHAPMAN	ISAAC FOOT
CORNELIUS HIGGINS	ABIJAH SESSIONS
HEZEKIAH BRAINERD	CALEB HOLT
THEOPHILUS MORGAN	SETH CROCKER
HEZ ^H LANE	

State of Connecticut, ss. Hartford January ninth, Anno Domini one thousand, seven hundred and eighty eight. The foregoing Ratification was agreed to, and signed as above, by one hundred and twenty eight, and dissented to by forty Delegates in Convention, which is a Majority of eighty eight.

Certified by MATTHEW GRISWOLD President.

Teste JEDIDIAH STRONG Secretary—

[INDORSEMENT.]

Connecticut.

Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of Connecticut.

Com W Mass

In Senate Oct^r 20th 1787

Whereas the convention lately assembled at Philad^a have reported to Congress a Constitution for the U S A, in which convention were represented the States of New Hamshⁱ, Massa^{ts}, Connec^t, N York, N Jersey, Penssil^a, Maryland, Virginia, N Carolina, S Carolina & Georgia; which Constitution was unanimously approved of by the said States in Convention assembled:

[“And” stricken out]^{And} _^ whereas that Convention resolved, that the said Constitution should be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, And that it was their opinion that it should be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature for their assent & ratification; & that each Convention assenting to & ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the united States in Congress assembled.

And whereas the United States in Congress assembled, by their resolution of the 28th Sep^t last, Unanimously resolved, “That the Constitution so reported be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the said Convention in that case made & provided.” “And whereas the said Constitution has been transmitted to the legislature of this Com Wealth accordingly:

It is therefore resolved, that it be, & it is hereby recom-

mended to the people of this C^o Wealth, that a Convention of Delegates be chosen agreeably to, & for the purposes mentioned in the resolution of Congress aforesaid, to meet at the [^{State}“Senate” stricken out] House in Boston, on the 2^d Wednesday of Jan^y next, & that the Constitution so reported, be submitted to the said Convention, for their assent & ratification; And that the said Convention assenting to & ratifying the same, give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled in conformity to the resolves of said Convention, in that case made & provided.

And it is further resolved, that the Selectmen of the several Towns & districts within this Commonwealth, be, & they hereby are directed to convene as soon as may be, the inhabitants of their several Towns & districts, qualified by law to vote in the election of representatives, for the purpose of chusing Delegates to represent them in said Convention.

And to preserve an equality to the people in their representation in the said Convention, that the several Towns & Districts elect respectively, by ballot, not exceeding the same number of Delegates as by Law they are entitled to send Representatives to the General Court.

And it is further resolved, that the Secretary immediately procure to be printed a sufficient number of copies of these resolutions, as also of the said Constitution, with the resolutions of the Convention, & their Letter to the President of Congress, accompa^{nying} the same; And also of the Resolution of the United States in Congress assembled, thereupon; And that he transmit three Copies of the same, as soon as may be, by expresses to the Sheriffs of the several Counties within this Commonwealth, with positive directions to be by them or their deputies without delay, personally delivered to the

Selectmen of each Town & district with ⁱⁿ their respective Counties.

And it is further resolved, that the Selectmen or the major part of the Selectmen of each Town or district, shall certify the election of such person or persons as may be appointed by their respective Towns or Districts [^{shall} certify the election of such person or persons as may be appointed by their respective Towns or Districts" stricken out] as a Delegate or Delegates to the Convention aforesaid.

And it is further resolved, that the several Delegates of the said Convention, be allowed for their travel & attendance, out of the public treasury, the same pay as will be allowed to the Representatives there^{for} [^{of} "of" stricken out] this present session, & that the same be defrayed at the public expence. And it is further resolved, that his Excellency the Gov^t be, ^{with advice of Council,} & he hereby is requested, ^{to} issue his warrant upon the Treasurer, directing him to discharge the pay roll of the said Convention, out of any monies which will then be in the Treasury, not appropriated.

And it is further resolved, that if there shall not be sufficient monies then in the Treasury for that purpose, [^{that} "that" stricken out] the Treasurer is hereby authorised & directed, to borrow sufficient monies therefor, on such funds of the government as are not appropria^{ted}

Sent down for Concurrence

SAM^l ADAMS Presid^t

In the House of Representatives Oct^r 25 1787

Read & Concured

JAMES WARREN Spk^r

Approved

JOHN HANCOCK

A true Copy — Attest

JOHN AVERY jun Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Copy of Resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
for calling a State Convention

Recorded page 97-100.

(furnished by M^r Otis)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Convention of the delegates of the PEOPLE of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts February 6th 1788

The Convention have impartially discussed, & fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, & submitted to us by a resolution of the General Court of the said Commonwealth, passed the twenty fifth day of October last past, & acknowledging with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in affording the People of the United States in the course of his providence an opportunity deliberately & peaceably without fraud or surprize of entering into an explicit & solemn Compact with each other by assenting to & ratifying a New Constitution in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure Domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare & secure the blessings of Liberty to themselves & their posterity; Do in the name & in behalf of the People of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts assent to & ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America.

And as it is the opinion of this Convention that certain amendments & alterations in the said Constitution would

remove the fears & quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of this Commonwealth & more effectually guard against an undue administration of the Federal Government, The Convention do therefore recommend that the following alterations & provisions be introduced into the said Constitution.

First, That it be explicitly declared that all Powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid Constitution are reserved to the several States to be by them exercised.

Secondly, That there shall be one representative to every thirty thousand persons according to the Census mentioned in the Constitution until the whole number of the Representatives amounts to Two hundred.

Thirdly, That Congress do not exercise the powers vested in them by the fourth Section of the first article, but in cases when a State shall neglect or refuse to make the regulations therein mentioned or shall make regulations subversive of the rights of the People to a free & equal representation in Congress agreeably to the Constitution.

Fourthly, That Congress do not lay direct Taxes but when the Monies arising from the Impost & Excise are insufficient for the publick exigencies nor then until Congress shall have first made a requisition upon the States to assess levy & pay their respective proportions of such Requisition agreeably to the Census fixed in the said Constitution; in such way & manner as the Legislature of the States shall think best, & in such case if any State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition then Congress may assess & levy such State's proportion together with interest thereon at the rate of Six per cent per annum from the time of payment prescribed in such requisition

Fifthly, That Congress erect no Company of Merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce.

Sixthly, That no person shall be tried for any Crime by which he may incur an infamous punishment or loss of life until he be first indicted by a Grand Jury, except in such cases as may arise in the Government & regulation of the Land & Naval forces.

Seventhly, The Supreme Judicial Federal Court shall have no jurisdiction of Causes between Citizens of different States unless the matter in dispute whether it concerns the realty or personalty be of the value of three thousand dollars at the least. nor shall the Federal Judicial Powers extend to any actions between Citizens of different States where the matter in dispute whether it concerns the Realty or personalty is not of the value of Fifteen hundred dollars at the least.

Eighthly, In civil actions between Citizens of different States every issue of fact arising in Actions at common law shall be tried by a Jury if the parties or either of them request it.

Ninthly, Congress shall at no time consent that any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall accept of a title of Nobility or any other title or office from any King, prince or Foreign State.

And the Convention do in the name & in behalf of the People of this Commonwealth enjoin it upon their Representatives in Congress at all times until the alterations & provisions aforesaid have been considered agreeably to the Fifth article of the said Constitution to exert all their influence & use all reasonable & legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations & provisions in such manner as is provided in the said Article.

And that the United States in Congress Assembled may

have due notice of the Assent & Ratification of the said Constitution by this Convention it is, Resolved, that the Assent & Ratification aforesaid be engrossed on Parchment together with the recommendation & injunction aforesaid & with this resolution & that His Excellency John Hancock Esq^r President & the Hon^{ble} William Cushing Esq^r Vice President, of this Convention transmit the same, counter-signed by the Secretary of the Convention under their hands & seals to the United States in Congress Assembled

JOHN HANCOCK President

W^M CUSHING Vice President

GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, Secretary.

Pursuant to the Resolution aforesaid WE the President & Vice President abovenamed Do hereby transmit to the United States in Congress Assembled, the same Resolution with the above Assent and Ratification of the Constitution aforesaid for the United States, And the recommendation & injunction above specified.

In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our hands & Seals at Boston in the Commonwealth aforesaid this Seventh day of February Anno D^{omi}ni, one thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty eight, and in the Twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN HANCOCK President [SEAL.]

W^M CUSHING Vice President [SEAL.]

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—

Recorded Page 101—106.

Monday the twenty first Day of April seventeen hundred and eighty eight being the Day recommended by the General Assembly for the meeting of a Convention of the Delegates of the People of this State for the purpose of considering and determining on the proposed Plan of a Federal Government transmitted to the General Assembly through the Medium of Congress

Were present

For Saint Mary's County

M^r Richard Barnes
M^r George Plater
M^r Charles Chilton
M^r Nicho^s Lewis Sewall

Cæcil County

M^r Joseph Gilpin
M^r Henry Hollingsworth
M^r James Gordon Heron
M^r Samuel Evans

Kent County

M^r William Tilghman
M^r Donaldson Yates
M^r Isaac Perkins
M^r William Granger

Prince George's County

M^r Fielder Bowie
M^r Osborn Sprigg
M^r Benjamin Hall
M^r George Digges

Anne Arundel County

M^r Jer^h T. Chase
M^r Jn^o F. Mercer
M^r Ben. Harrison

Worcester County

M^r Peter Chaille
M^r Ja^s Martin
M^r W^m Morris
M^r Jn^o Done

Calvert County

M^r Joseph Wilkinson
 M^r Charles Grahame
 M^r Jn^o Chesley Jun^r
 M^r Walter Smith

Baltimore Cot^y

M^r Charles Ridgely of W^m

Charles County

M^r Gustavus R^d Brown
 M^r Jn^o Parnham
 M^r Zephaniah Turner
 M^r Michael J. Stone

Somerset County

M^r Waggaman

Dorchester County

M^r Nicholas Hammond
 M^r Daniel Sulivane
 M^r James Shaw

Frederick County

M^r Tho^s Johnson
 M^r Abraham Faw

Washington County

M^r Tho^s Sprigg
 M^r Jn^o Stull
 M^r Moses Rawlings
 M^r Henry Shryock

Montgomery County

M^r Rich^d Thomas Sen^r
 M^r William Deakins
 M^r Ben. Edwards

City of Annapolis

M^r Nich^s Carroll
 M^r Alex Contee Hanson

The Convention proceeded to the choice of a President.
 and the Honorable George Plater Esquire was unanimously
 elected

The Convention appointed M^r William Harwood Clerk
 Ordered that he Qualify as such by taking an Oath that he

will honestly faithfully and diligently discharge the Office of Clerk to the Convention—

M^r Cornelius Mills was appointed Messenger and M^r Charles Hogg Door Keeper, Ordered that they be qualified

M^r Archibald Golder was appointed assistant Clerk to the Convention, Ordered that he qualify by taking an Oath that he will honestly faithfully and diligently discharge the Office of assistant Clerk to the Convention—

Resolved that a Committee of Elections be appointed and that they be directed to inspect the returns and make report thereof—^{and M^r Johnson,} M^r Barnes, M^r Jeremiah Townley Chase M^r Done and M^r Faw were appointed a Committee for that purpose—

Resolved, that this Convention will sit from nine o Clock in the Morning till three OClock in the Afternoon for considering the proposed Plan of Federal Government

The Convention Adjourns till to Morrow Morning 9 OClock.

Tuesday April 22nd 1788 Convention met

Present the same Members as on Yesterday

The Proceedings of Yesterday were read

M^r Thomas Sim Lee and M^r Richard Potts Delegates returned for Frederick County M^r George Gale M^r John Steuart and M^r John Gale Delegates returned for Somerset County; M^r James Tilghman M^r John Seney and M^r James Hollyday Delegates returned for Queen Ann's County; M^r Edward Lloyd and M^r John Stevens Delegates returned for Talbot County; M^r Joseph Richardson M^r William Rich-

ardson M^r Matthew Driver and M^r Peter Edmondson Delegates returned for Caroline County: M^r Charles Ridgely a Delegate returned for Baltimore County and M^r James M^cHenry a Delegate returned for Baltimore Town appeared and took their Seats in the Convention

Resolved that the following Rules be observed during the sitting of this Convention.

That when the President assumes the Chair the Members shall take their Seats—

That at the opening of the Convention each Day, the Minutes of the preceding Day shall be read, after which any Business addressed to the Chair may be proceeded to.

That a Motion made and seconded shall be repeated by the President. A Motion shall be reduced to Writing if required by the President or any two Members. A Motion may be withdrawn by the Member making it before any Decision is had thereon.

That no Member speaking shall be interrupted but by a call to Order by the President, or by a Member through the President.

That no Member be referred to in Debate by Name.

That all Questions of Order be decided by the President, without Debate, but the President may refer such Questions to the House, which shall decide also without Debate.

That every Member attending the Convention shall be in his place at the Time to which the Convention stands adjourned or within half an Hour thereof.

That during the sitting of this Convention the Doors shall be open.—

M^r Johnson from the Committee of Elections brings in and delivers to M^r President the following Report.

By the Committee of Elections—

Your Committee beg leave to Report, That by the Certificates of the several Sheriffs, it appears that the following Persons are duly elected and returned for their respective Counties—to wit. For Saint Mary's County—Richard Barnes, George Plater, Charles Chilton and Nicholas Lewis Sewall Esquires;—For Kent County—William Tilghman, Donaldson Yates, Isaac Perkins, and William Granger Esquires—For Anne Arundel County Jeremiah Townley Chase, Samuel Chase, John Francis Mercer and Benjamin Harrison Esquires: For Calvert County Joseph Wilkinson Charles Grahame, John Chesley Jun' and Walter Smith Esquires: For Charles County—Gustavus Richard Brown, John Parnham, Zephaniah Turner and Michael Jenifer Stone Esquires: For Baltimore County—Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely son of William, Edward Cockey and Nathan Cromwell Esquires: For Talbot County—Jeremiah Banning Robert Goldsborough, Edward Lloyd and John Stevens Esquires For Somerset County George Gale, Henry Waggaman, Jn^o Steuart and John Gale Esquires: For Dorchester County Robert Goldsborough, Nicholas Hammond, Daniel Sulivane, and James Shaw Esquires: For Cœcil County: Joseph Gilpin, Henry Hollingsworth, James Gordon Heron, and Samuel Evans Esquires: For Prince Georges County—Fielder Bowie, Osborn Sprigg, Benjamin Hall and George Digges Esquires: That by the Certificate of the Aldermen of the City of Annapolis it appears, that Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson Esquires are duly elected and returned Delegates for the said City: For Queen Anns County, James Tilghman John Seney, James Hollyday and William Hemsley

Esquires: For Worcester County, Peter Chaille, James Martin, William Morris and John Done Esquires: For Frederick County Thomas Johnson, Thomas Sim Lee, Richard Potts and Abraham Shaw Esquires: For Harford County, William Paca, John Love, William Pinkney and Luther Martin Esquires: For Caroline County, Joseph Richardson, William Richardson, Matthew Driver, and Peter Edmondson Esquires That by the Certificate of the Commissioners of Baltimore Town it appears that James M^cHenry and John Coulter Esquires are duly elected and returned Delegates for said Town—For Washington County Thomas Sprigg, John Stull, Moses Rawlings, and Henry Shryock Esquires: For Montgomery County, Thomas Cramphin, Richard Thomas Sen^r William Deakins and Benjamin Edwards Esquires

By Order

A. GOLDER Cl

Which was read the first and second Time and concurred with The Convention adjourns till to morrow Morning 9 o Clock

Wednesday April 23rd 1788 Convention met

Present the same Members as on Yesterday

The Proceedings of Yesterday were read

M^r John Coulter a Delegate returned for Baltimore Town and M^r William Pinkney a Delegate returned for Harford County appeared and took their Seats in the Convention—The proposed Plan of Federal Government for the United States was read the first Time and thereupon Resolved, That this Convention will not enter into any Resolution, upon any Particular Part of the proposed plan of Federal Government for the United States; But that the whole thereof shall be read through a second Time, after which the Subject may be

fully debated and considered. And then the President shall put the Question, that this Convention do assent to and ratify the same Constitution, On which Question the Yeas and Nays shall be taken—The proposed Plan of Federal Government was read the second Time agreeably to the above Resolution—The Convention adjourns till to morrow Morning 9 o Clock

Thursday April 24. 1788. Convention met

Present the same Members as on Yesterday

The proceedings of Yesterday were Read—

M^r William Hemsley a Delegate returned for Queen Anns County; M^r Edward Cockey and M^r Nathan Cromwell Delegates returned for Baltimore County, M^r Robert Goldsborough a Delegate returned for Talbot County, M^r Samuel Chase, a Delegate returned for Anne Arundel County M^r Luther Martin and M^r John Love Delegates returned for Harford County, appeared and took their Seats in the Convention—

The Convention adjourns till half after four oClock Post Meridiem.

The Convention met

M^r Thomas Cramphin a Delegate returned for Montgomery County and M^r William Paca a Delegate returned for Harford County appeared and took their Seats in the Convention—

The Convention adjourns till to Morrow Morning 9 o Clock—

Friday April 25th 1788 Convention met

Present the Same Members as on Yesterday

The Proceedings of Yesterday were read

The Convention adjourns till to Morrow Morning 9 oClock

Saturday April 26th 1788 The Convention met

Present the same Members as on Yesterday

The Proceedings of Yesterday were read—

The Question was put, that the Convention assent to, and ratify the proposed Plan of Federal Government for the United States and the Yeas and Nays being taken appeared as follows

Affirmative

The Hon^{ble} the President

M ^r Barnes	M ^r Jn ^o Gale	M ^r Done
M ^r Chilton	M ^r Hammond	M ^r Johnson
M ^r Sewall	M ^r Sulivane	M ^r Lee
M ^r W ^m Tilghman	M ^r Shaw	M ^r Potts
M ^r Yates	M ^r Gilpin	M ^r Faw
M ^r Perkins	M ^r Hollingsworth	M ^r Paca
M ^r Granger	M ^r Heron	M ^r J Richardson
M ^r Wilkinson	M ^r Evans	M ^r W: Richardson
M ^r Grahame	M ^r Bowie	M ^r Driver
M ^r Chesley	M ^r O. Sprigg	M ^r Edmondson
M ^r Smith	M ^r Hall	M ^r M ^c Henry
M ^r Brown	M ^r Digges	M ^r Coulter
M ^r Parnham	M ^r Carroll	M ^r T. Sprigg
M ^r Turner	M ^r Hanson	M ^r Stull
M ^r Stone	M ^r J Tilghman	M ^r Rawlings
M ^r Goldsborough	M ^r Seney	M ^r Shryock

M ^r Lloyd	M ^r Hollyday	M ^r Cramphin
M ^r Stevens	M ^r Hemsley	M ^r Thomas
M ^r Geo. Gale	M ^r Chaille	M ^r Deakins
M ^r Waggaman	M ^r Martin	M ^r Edwards
M ^r Steuart	M ^r Morris	63.

Negative

M ^r J. T: Chase	M ^r Ridgely	M ^r Love
M ^r S Chase	M ^r Ridgely of W ^m	M ^r Pinkney
M ^r Mercer	M ^r Cockey	M ^r L. Martin
M ^r Harrison	M ^r Cromwell	11.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative

GEO. PLATER Presid^t

Attest.

WILLIAM HARWOOD Clk.

A^d GOLDER, Assis^t Cl.

[SEAL.] We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestick Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1

Sect. 1, All Legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives

[SEAL.] Sect. 2, The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall

have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free Persons, including those bound to service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every Thirty Thousand but each State shall have at least one Representative, and untill such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations One, Connecticut five, New-York Six, New-Jersey Four, Pennsylvania Eight, Delaware One, Maryland Six, Virginia Ten, North Carolina Five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia Three.

When Vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the executive Authority thereof, shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker, and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Sect. 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make Temporary Appointments untill the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of Thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no Vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President Pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is

tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honour, Trust or Profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.

Sect. 4, The Times, Places and Manner, of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any Time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by Law, appoint a different Day.

Sect 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications, of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from Day to Day, and may be authorised to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties, as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and, from Time to Time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any Question shall,

at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three Days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony, and breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their Respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the Same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any Civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such Time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in Office.

Sect 7. All Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed

to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution or Vote, to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a Question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Sect 8. The Congress shall have Power.

To lay and Collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the Subject of Bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

To Coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post-Offices and Post-Roads;

To promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors, the exclusive Right to their Respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the High Seas and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To Provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the Land and Naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation, in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may,

by cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States; and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or Officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress, prior to the Year one Thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten Dollars for each Person,

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may Require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. No Capitation, or other direct Tax, shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a Regular

Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from Time to Time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States : And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any Present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any Kind whatever, from any King, Prince or Foreign State.

Sect. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any thing but Gold and Silver Coin a tender in Payment of Debts; pass any bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Inspection Laws, and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops or Ships of War, in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

Sect. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the

Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their Respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and Certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such number be a Majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall, in like Manner, choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a Quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the choice of

the President, the Person having the greatest number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot, the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States at the Time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, untill the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or Affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend, the Constitution of the United States.”

Sect 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in Writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have the power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law. But the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the heads of Departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

Sect 3 He shall from Time to Time give to the Congress, Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall Judge Necessary and

Expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the Officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

3

Sect. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from Time to Time ordain and establish. The Judges both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Sect. 2. The Judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of Admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States between a State and Citizens of another State, between Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different

States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason, unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no attainder of Treason shall work corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

4

Sect. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and Judicial Proceedings, of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings, shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it Necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two

thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other modes of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one Thousand eight Hundred and eight shall in any Manner effect the first and fourth Clauses in the ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

6

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary Notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and Judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of Maryland 28 April 1788.

We the Delegates of the people of the State of Maryland having fully considered the Constitution of the United States of America reported to Congress by the Convention of Deputies from the United States of America held in Philádelphia on the seventeenth Day of September in the Year Seventeen hundred and eighty seven of which the annexed is a Copy and submitted to us by a Resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland in November Session Seventeen hundred and eighty seven do for ourselves and in the Name and on the behalf of the People of this State assent to and ratify the said Constitution.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names—

	GEO: PLATER President—
RICH ^D BARNES	W. SMITH
CHARLES CHILTON	G. R. BROWN
N LEWIS SEWALL	J PARNHAM
W ^M TILGHMAN.	ZEPH. TURNER.
DONALDSON YEATES	MICHAEL JENEFER STONE
ISAAC PERKINS	R. GOLDSBOROUGH junr
WILLIAM GRANGER	EDW ^D LLOYD
JOSEPH WILKINSON	JOHN STEVENS
CHARLES GRAHAME	GEORGE GALE
JN ^O CHESLEY Jun ^r	HENRY WAGGAMAN

JOHN STEWART	WILLIAM MORRIS
JOHN GALE	JOHN DONE
N ^s HAMMOND	TH ^s JOHNSON
DANIEL SULLIVAN	THO. S. LEE
JAMES SHAW	RICHARD POTTS
JOS: GILPIN	ABRAHAM FAW
H HOLLINGSWORTH	W ^m PACA
JAMES GORDON HERON	J RICHARDSON
SAM ^L EVANS	WILLIAM RICHARDSON
FIELDER BOWIE	MATT: DRIVER
OSB SPRIGG	PETER EDMONDSON
BENJAMIN HALL	JAMES M ^c HENRY
GEORGE DIGGES,	JOHN COULTER
NICHOLAS CARROLL.	THOMAS SPRIGG
A C. HANSON	JOHN STULL
JA. TILGHMAN	MOSES RAWLINGS
JN ^O SENEY	HENRY SHRYOCK
JAMES HOLLYDAY	THO ^s CRAMPHIN
WILLIAM HEMSLEY	RICH ^D THOMAS
PETER CHAILLE	WILL DEAKINS Jun ^r
JAMES MARTIN	BEN: EDWARDS

Attest—W^m HARWOOD Clk.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Maryland.

Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of
Maryland—

The
CONSTITUTION
of the

United States of America

As agreed upon by the Convention of Delegates of the
United States held at Philadelphia.

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the Common defence, promote the General Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America

Article 1st

Sect 1st All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect 2^d The house of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the Qualifications requisite for electors of the most Numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have Attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven

Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The Actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten Years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of Newhampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence plantations one, Connecticut five, New York Six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland Six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such Vacancies.

The house of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other officers, and shall have the Sole power of impeachment. Sect. 3^d The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for Six Years: and each senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may

be into three Classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year, and if Vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty Years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a president pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments, when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation, When the president of the United States is tried the chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable

and subject to indictment, trial, Judgment and punishment according to Law.

Sect. 4th The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect 5th Each house shall be the Judge of the elections, returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the Rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds expel a Member.

Each house shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy: and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either house on any Question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present be entered on the Journal.

Neither house during the Session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect 6th The Senators and Representatives shall receive a

Compensation for their Services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace be privileged from Arrest during their attendance at the Session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a Member of either house during his continuance in Office.

Sect 7th All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of Representatives and the Senate, shall before it becomes a Law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it, If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the Votes of both houses shall be determined by Yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill

shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively, If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and house of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and house of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect 8th The Congress shall have power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the Common Defence and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of Science and useful arts

by securing for limited times to authors and Inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and Discoveries.

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of Nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support Armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two Years:

To provide and Maintain a Navy:

To make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten Miles Square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of Forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings: And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested

by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof.

Sect 9th The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas-corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or Invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state, No preference shall be given by any regulation of Commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and Account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States, And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the Consent of the Congress accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

Sectⁿ 10th No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin

money, emit bills of Credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of Contracts, or grant any title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports [^{or} "and" stricken out] exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article 2^d

Sect 1st The Executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America, He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—Each state shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no Senator or representative, or person holding an Office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be

an inhabitant of the same State with themselves, And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and house of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of Votes, then the house of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the President, But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the states, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of Votes of the electors shall be the Vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their Votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the united States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither

shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his Death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and Duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of Removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sect 2^d The president shall be commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several states, when called into the actual Service of the United States, he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant, reprieves and pardons for offences against the united States except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power by and with the

advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of Law, or in the heads of Departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

Sect 3^d He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, he shall receive ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect 4th The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article 3^d

Sect 1st The Judicial power of the united states, shall be

vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Sect 2^d The Judicial power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their Authority; to all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; to all cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction to controversies to which the United States shall be a party to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction, In all the other cases beforementioned the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by Jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect 3^d Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies,

giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt Act, or on confession in open Court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article 4th

Sect 1st Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and Judicial proceedings of every other state, And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect 2^d The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive Authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state, having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect 3^d New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State, nor any state be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United states, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect 4th The United states shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article 5th

The congress whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it Necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth Section of the first Article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article 6th

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as Valid against the

United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made; under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws, of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article 7th

The Ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

In Convention of the people of the state of South Carolina by their Representatives held in the city of charleston on Monday the twelfth day of May and continued by divers Adjournments to friday the twenty third day of May Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and in the twelfth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

The Convention having maturely considered the constitution or form of Government reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United states of America

and submitted to them by a Resolution of the Legislature of this State passed the seventeenth and eighteenth days of February last in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure Domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare and secure the blessings of Liberty to the people of the said United States and their posterity DO in the name and behalf of the people of this State hereby assent to and ratify the said Constitution.

Done in Convention the twenty third day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.—

THOMAS PINCKNEY [SEAL.]
President

Attest

JOHN SANDFORD DART [SEAL.]
Secretary

And Whereas it is essential to the preservation of the rights reserved to the several states, and the freedom of the people under the operations of a General government that the right of prescribing the manner time and places of holding the Elections to the Federal Legislature, should be forever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the several states. This convention doth declare that the same ought to remain to all posterity a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, exclusive of the interference of the General Government except in cases where the Legislatures of the States, shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfil the same according to the tenor of the said Constitution.

This Convention doth also declare that no Section or

paragraph of the said Constitution warrants a Construction that the states do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them and vested in the General Government of the Union.

Resolved that the general Government of the United States ought never to impose direct taxes, *but* where the monies arising from the duties, imposts and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies *nor then until* Congress shall have made a requisition upon the states to Assess levy and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions And in case any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion together with Interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of payment prescribed by such requisition—

Resolved that the third section of the Sixth Article ought to be amended by inserting the word "*other*" between the words "*no*" and "*religious*"

Resolved that it be a standing instruction to all such delegates as may hereafter be elected to represent this State in the general Government to exert their utmost abilities and influence to effect an Alteration of the Constitution conformably to the foregoing Resolutions.

Done in Convention the twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and eighty eight and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth

THOMAS PINCKNEY [SEAL.]
President

Attest

JOHN SANFORD DART [SEAL.]
Secretary—

State of New Hampshire

In Convention of the Delegates of the People
[SEAL.] of the State of New-Hampshire June the Twenty
first 1788.

The Convention haveing Impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America & submitted to us by a Resolution of the General Court of said State passed the fourteenth Day of December last past and acknowledging with gratefull Hearts the goodness of the Supreme ruler of the Universe in affording the People of the United States in the Course of his Providence an Opportunity, deliberately & peaceably without fraud or surprize of entering into an Explicit and solemn compact with each other by assenting to & ratifying a new Constitution, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, Insure domestick Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to themselves & their Posterity—Do In the Name & behalf of the People of the State of New-Hampshire assent to & ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America. And as it is the Opinion of this Convention that certain amendments & alterations in the said Constitution would remove the fears & quiet the apprehensions of many of the good People of this State & more Effectually guard against an undue Administration of the Federal Government—The Convention do there-

fore recommend that the following alterations & provisions be introduced into the said Constitution.—

First That it be Explicitly declared that all Powers not expressly & particularly Delegated by the aforesaid Constitution are reserved to the several States to be, by them Exercised.—

Secondly, That there shall be one Representative to every Thirty thousand Persons according to the Census mentioned in the Constitution, untill the whole number of Representatives amount to Two hundred.—

Thirdly That Congress do not Exercise the Powers vested in them, by the fourth Section of the first Article, but in Cases when a State shall neglect or refuse to make the Regulations therein mentioned, or shall make regulations Subversive of the rights of the People to a free and equal Representation in Congress. Nor shall Congress in any Case make regulations contrary to a free and equal Representation.—

Fourthly That Congress do not lay direct Taxes but when the money arising from Impost, Excise and their other resources are insufficient for the Publick Exigencies; nor then, untill Congress shall have first made a Requisition upon the States, to Assess, Levy, & pay their respective proportions, of such requisition agreeably to the Census fixed in the said Constitution in such way & manner as the Legislature of the State shall think best and in such Case if any State shall neglect, then Congress may Assess & Levy such States proportion together with the Interest thereon at the rate of six 7 Cent 8 Annum from the Time of payment prescribed in such requisition—

Fifthly That Congress shall erect no Company of Merchants with exclusive advantages of Commerce.—

Sixthly That no Person shall be Tryed for any Crime by which he may incur an Infamous Punishment, or loss of Life, untill he first be indicted by a Grand Jury except in such Cases as may arise in the Government and regulation of the Land & Naval Forces.—

Seventhly All Common Law Cases between Citizens of different States shall be commenced in the Common Law-Courts of the respective States & no appeal shall be allowed to the Federal Court in such Cases unless the sum or value of the thing in Controversy amount to three Thousand Dollars.—

Eighthly In Civil Actions between Citizens of different States every Issue of Fact arising in Actions at Common Law shall be Tryed by Jury, if the Parties, or either of them request it—

Ninthly—Congress shall at no Time consent that any Person holding an Office of Trust or profit under the United States shall accept any Title of Nobility or any other Title or Office from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.—

Tenth,

That no standing Army shall be Kept up in time of Peace unless with the consent of three fourths of the Members of each branch of Congress, nor shall Soldiers in Time of Peace be quartered upon private Houses without the consent of the Owners.—

Eleventh

Congress shall make no Laws touching Religion, or to infringe the rights of Conscience—

Twelfth

Congress shall never disarm any Citizen unless such as are or have been in Actual Rebellion.—

And the Convention Do. In the Name & behalf of the People of this State enjoin it upon their Representatives in Congress, at all Times untill the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been Considered agreeably to the fifth Article of the said Constitution to exert all their Influence & use all reasonable & Legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations & Provisions, in such manner as is provided in the said article—And That the United States in Congress Assembled may have due notice of the assent & Ratification of the said Constitution by this Convention.—It is resolved that the Assent & Ratification aforesaid be engrossed on Parchment, together with the Recommendation & injunction aforesaid & with this Resolution—And that John Sullivan Esquire President of Convention, & John Langdon Esquire President of the State Transmit the same Countersigned by the Secretary of Convention & the Secretary of the State under their hands & Seals to the United States in Congress Assembled.—

JN^O SULLIVAN presid^t of the Convention [SEAL.]

JOHN LANGDON Presid^t of State [SEAL.]

By order

JOHN CALFE Sec^y of Convention

JOSEPH PEARSON Sec^y of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

New Hampshire

Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New Hampshire

Ent^d page 120 @ 125.

Virginia towit

We the Delegates of the People of Virginia duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly and now met in Convention having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Fœderal Convention and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereon Do in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the People of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: that therefore no right of any denomination can be cancelled abridged restrained or modified by the Congress by the Senate or House of Representatives acting in any Capacity by the President or any Department or Officer of the United States except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes: & that among other essential rights the liberty of Conscience and of the Press cannot be cancelled abridged restrained or modified by any authority of the United States. With these impressions with a solemn appeal to the Searcher of hearts for the purity of our intentions and under the conviction that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the Constitution ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein than to bring the Union into danger by a delay with a hope of obtaining Amendments

previous to the Ratification, We the said Delegates in the name and in behalf of the People of Virginia do by these presents assent to and ratify the Constitution recommended on the seventeenth day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven by the Fœderal Convention for the Government of the United States hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern that the said Constitution is binding upon the said People according to an authentic Copy hereto annexed in the Words following;

We the People of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article, 1.

Section 1st. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Section 2nd. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State-legislature. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respec-

tive numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The house of representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment. Section, 3^d. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legisla-

ture of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-president of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. Section 4th The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof: But the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day. Section 5th. Each House shall be the Judge of the elections, returns

and qualifications of it's own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Each house may determine the rules of it's proceedings, punish it's members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a Journal of it's proceedings and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present be entered on the Journal. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6th. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from Arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any Office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section, 7th. All bills for raising revenue

shall originate in the house of representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments, as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent it's return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill. Section 8th. The Congress shall have power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and

provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States: To borrow money on the credit of the United States: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes: To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States: To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures: To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States: To establish post-offices and post-roads: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries: To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations: To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water: To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years: To provide and maintain a navy: To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions: To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress: To exercise exclusive legislation

in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings:—And, To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9th. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of Attainder or Ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time. No title of nobility shall be granted

by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State. Section 10th. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of Marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection-laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress lay any of Tonnage, keep troops or Ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article 2.

Section 1st. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which

the State may be entitled in Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and the number of Votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a Quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-president. The Congress may determine the time of chusing the Electors, and the day on

which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period another emolument from the United States or any of them. Before he enter on the execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Section 2nd. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States; and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to

the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session. Section 3^d. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed and shall commission all the officers of the United States. Section 4th. The President, Vice-president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article 3^d,

Section 1st. The Judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior Court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Section 2nd. The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or Subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls and those in which a State shall be party the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment shall be by Jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed. Section 3^d. Treason

against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Article, 4th.

Section 1st. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof. Section 2nd. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from Justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party, to whom such service or labor may be due. Section, 3^d. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of

the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State. Section 4th. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislative cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article 5th.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth Section of the first article; and that no State, without it's consent, shall be deprived of it's equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article 6th.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the

United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State-legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article 7th.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention this twenty Sixth day of June
one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight

By Order of the Convention

EDM^D PENDLETON President [SEAL.]

[INDORSEMENT.]

Virginia

Ratification of the Fœderal Constitution by the State of Virginia.

Ent^d page 126 @ 141.

Wednesday July 2. 1788*

Congress assembled present Newhamshire Massachusetts
Rhodeisland Connecticut New York New Jersey, Pensyl-
vania Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia &
from Maryland M^r Contee

* * * * *

The State of Newhampshire having ratified the constitution
transmitted to them by the Act [~~“of the Act”~~ stricken out]
of the 28 of Sept^r last & transmitted to Congress their rati-
fication & the same being read, the president reminded Con-
gress that this was the ninth ratification transmitted & laid
before them.

Whereupon

On Motion of M^r Clarke seconded by M^r Edwards

Ordered That the ratifications of the constitution of
the United States transmitted to Congress be referred to
a com^{ee} to examine the same and report an Act to Con-
gress for putting the said constitution into operation in
pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal Conven-
tion.

On the question to agree to this Order the yeas & nays
being required by M^r Yates

Newhampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	

* From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Rhodeisland	M ^r Arnold		} excused
	M ^r Hazard		
Connecticut	M ^r Edwards	ay	} ay
	M ^r Huntington	ay	
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} d
	M ^r Yates	no	
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Elmer	ay	
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Bingham	ay	} ay
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Contee	ay	} ×
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Brown	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative

* * * * *

The Committee to whom was referred the report from the Com^{ee} of the whole on the address & resolutions from the district of Kentucky being, at their desire, discharged, therupon a motion was made by M^r Brown seconded by M^r Carrington for the purpose of ratifying & confirming the Compact between the State of Virginia & the said district—

Ordered that the consideration of this motion be [^{the order of the day} "post-
poned till" stricken out] ^{to} for morrow.

* * * * *

Ordered that the ratifications of the Constitution of the United States transmitted to Congress be referred to a Committee to examine the same and report an Act to Congress for putting the said Constitution into operation in pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal Convention

[INDORSEMENT.]

Passed—July 2. 1788

M^r Carrington

M^r Edwards

M^r Baldwin

M^r Otis

M^r Tucker

To whom where referred the ratifications of the Constitution of the U : S—*

Thursday July 3. 1788†

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts Rhodeisland New York New Jersey, Pensylvania Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia & from Connecticut M^r Huntington & from Maryland M^r Contee

The Order of the day being called for, the motion of M^r Brown was read in the words following

Whereas it appears to Congress that the state of Vir-

* From "Report of Committiees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, 331).

† From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

ginia by two acts of the legislature thereof, one entitled "an Act concerning the erection of the district of Kentucky into an independent State passed at their October session in the year 1785, the other passed at their October session in the year 1786 entitled "An Act making further provision for the erection of the district of Kentucky into an Independent state" hath entered into a solemn compact with that part of the said state called the district of Kentucky permitting the same to be erected into a separate & independent state to be admitted into Union with the United States as a federal member thereof upon certain terms & conditions in the said acts stipulated & it further appearing to Congress that the said district in convention assembled did in conformity to the said acts by certain resolutions entered into on the 22^d day of Sept 1787 determine that it was expedient that the said district should be erected into an independent state on the terms & conditions specified in said acts & did present to Congress an address praying to be admitted into union with the United States as a federal member & Whereas it appears to Congress to be just & reasonable that the application of the said district of Kentucky should be complied with Resolved therefore that the United States in Congress assembled do ratify & confirm the compact entered into between the state of Virginia & the district of Kentucky agreeably to the acts & resolutions aforesaid & that the said district be admitted into Union with the United States as an independent federal member on the 1st day of January 1789 & be stiled the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Resolved that Congress will release the state of Virginia from all federal obligations arising within the said district after the said first day of Jan^y 1789 & from such part of her quota of the

continental debt as shall be apportioned to the said district whenever the same shall have been ascertained agreeably to the stipulations of the compact aforesaid. Resolved that the said district shall be admitted to a representation in Congress after the said first day of January 1789 provided from an accurate census it shall appear that the said district contains sixty thousand inhabitants."

A motion was made by M^r Dane seconded by M^r Tucker to postpone the consideration of the foregoing motion in order to take up the following

Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia & the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature & in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premises And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on the third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign & independent state & a separate member of the federal Union & appointed a committee to report an Act accordingly which committee on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the Constitution of the United States lately submitted to conventions of the people; and whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying States & it is highly probable that the state of Virginia including the said district has already become a member of the said Confederacy. And whereas an Act of Congress in the present state of the government of the country severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof & admitting it into the Confederacy formed by the articles of Confederation & perpetual Union

as an independent member thereof may be attended with dangerous consequences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said Constitution & therefore it must be manifestly inexpedient for Congress assembled under the said articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premises than those which express their sense that the said district ought to be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of Congress relative to the independency of the district of Kentucky be transmitted to the legislature of Virginia and that the said legislature be informed that as the constitution of the United States is now ratified Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the federal Union as an independent member thereof under the articles of Confederation & perpetual Union, but that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district be made a separate state & member of the Union as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said constitution as circumstances shall permit recommend it to the said legislature and to the inhabitants of the said district so to alter their acts & resolutions relative to the premises, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said constitution to the end that no impediment may be in the way of the speedy accomplishment of this important business.—

On the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Brown

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	

Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Rhode Island	M ^r Arnold	ay	} ay
	M ^r Hazard	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	×
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} y
	M ^r Yates	ay	
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Elmer	ay	
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Bingham	ay	} ay
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Contee	ay	×
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Carrington	no	
	M ^r Brown	no	
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative and the first motion being postponed & the second taken into consideration & amended; ["and" stricken out] on the question to agree to the motion as amended the yeas and nays being required by M^r Yates

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	

Rhode Island	M ^r Arnold	ay} ×
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay} ×
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay} d ^a
	M ^r Yates	no}
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay}
	M ^r Elmer	ay} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay}
Pennsylvania	M ^r Bingham	ay}
	M ^r Reid	ay} ay
Maryland	M ^r Contee	ay} ×
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay}
	M ^r Carrington	ay} ay
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	ay}
	M ^r Swann	ay} ay
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay}
	M ^r Parker	ay} ay
	M ^r Tucker	ay}
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay}
	M ^r Baldwin	ay} ay

So it passed in the affirmative as follows

Whereas application has been lately made to Congress by the legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky for the admission of the said district into the federal Union as a separate member thereof on the terms contained in the acts of the said legislature and in the resolutions of the said district relative to the premisses. And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject did on third day of June last resolve that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a sovereign and independent state and a separate member of the federal Union & appointed a committee to report an Act accordingly, which committee on the second instant

was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the constitution of the United States lately submitted to Conventions of the people. And whereas a new Confederacy is formed among the ratifying States & there is reason to believe that the State of Virginia including the said district did on the 25 of June last become a member of the said Confederacy: And Whereas an Act of Congress, in the present state of the government of the country, severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof & admitting it into the confederacy formed by the articles of Confederation & perpetual Union as an independent member thereof may be attended with many inconveniences while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the federal Union formed by the adoption of the said constitution and therefore it must be manifestly improper for Congress assembled under the said Articles of Confederation to adopt any other measures relative to the premisses than those which express their sense that the said district ought to be an independent member of the Union as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose

Resolved That a copy of the proceedings of Congress relative to the independency of the district of Kentucky be transmitted to the legislature of Virginia & also to Samuel McDowell esq^r late president of the said Convention, and that the said Legislature and the inhabitants of the district aforesaid be informed, that as the constitution of the United States is now ratified, Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the federal Union as an independent member thereof under the Articles of Confederation & perpetual Union; but that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district be

made a separate state & member of the Union as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said constitution as circumstances shall permit, recommend it to the said legislature and to the inhabitants of the said district so to alter their acts and resolutions relative to the premisses as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said constitution to the End that no impediment may be in the way of the speedy accomplishment of this important business.

* * * * *

The Committee consisting of M^r Carrington, M^r Edwards, M^r Baldwin, M^r Otis & M^r Tucker to whome were referred the Ratifications of the new Constitution which have been transmitted to Congress by the several ratifying States, Report as follows,

Resolved, that whereas the Fœderal convention Assembled in Phil^a, pursuant to the Resolution of Congress of the 21st of Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th of Sep^t, in the same year, report to the United States in Congress Assembled, in the worås following viz. “We the People &”

Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did Resolve Unanimously, that the said Report, with the Resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each state, by the People thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case”. And whereas the states of N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, N. Jersey, Pensylvania, Deleware, Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, have duly Ratified the aforesaid Constitution, as appears by the several

ratifications of the said States, returned ["into" stricken out] to Congress, and filed in the Office of the Secretary, and it is expedient that proceedings do commence thereon as early as may be, Therefore Resolved, That the first Wednesday in December next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States which have, or shall, before the said day, have, ratified the said Constitution; That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States and Vote for a President, and that the first Wednesday in February next be the time, and the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

report of Comm^{ee} on New Constitution

read 8 July 1788

Order the day for Thursday 9th*

Monday July 14. 1788†

Congress assembled, Present Newhampshire Massachusetts Connecticut New York New Jersey, Pensylvania Delaware Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia & from Rhodeisland M^r Arnold.—

M^r Egbert Benson a delegate for New York attended & took his seat.—

The com^{ee} consisting of M^r Carrington, M^r Edwards M^r Baldwin M^r Otis & M^r Tucker to which were referred the Acts of the several States ratifying the Constitution,

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 333).

† From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

which have been transmitted to Congress [^{having}“to” stricken out] reported an act for putting the said constitution into Operation and the following clause in the act being under debate viz “That the first Wednesday in December next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which have or shall, before the said day have ratified the said constitution” a motion was made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Dane to postpone that clause in order to take up the following “That the fourth Wednesday in “December next be the day for appointing Electors in “the several states of Newhampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey Delaware, Maryland & South Carolina and that the same day be the day for appointing Electors in the state of Rhodeisland provided the said state shall before that day have ratified the said Constitution; and that the third Wednesday in said December be the day for appointing electors in the states of Massachusetts, Pensylvania & Georgia and that the same day be the day for appointing electors in the state [‘of Massachusetts, Pensylvania & Georgia, and that the same day be the day for appointing electors in the state’ stricken out] of New York provided that state shall before that day have ratified the said Constitution; and that the first Wednesday in said December be the day for appointing electors in the state of Virginia and that the same be the day for appoint^g electors in North Carolina, provided the said state shall before that day have ratified said Constitution” On the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas and nays being required by M^r Kearny

Newhampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	no
	M ^r Wingate	no	

Massachusetts	Mr Dane	ay	} d
	Mr Otis	no	
Connecticut	Mr Huntington	ay	} ay
	Mr Wadsworth	ay	
	Mr Edwards	ay	
New York—	Mr L'Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	Mr Benson	ay	
	Mr Yates	no	
New Jersey—	Mr Clarke	no	} no
	Mr Elmer	no	
Pennsylvania	Mr Irvine	no	} no
	Mr Bingham	ay	
	Mr Reid	no	
Delaware—	Mr Kearny	no	} no
	Mr Mitchel	no	
Maryland	Mr Howard	no	} no
	[Mr Contee]	no	
	[Mr Seney]	no	
Virginia—	Mr Griffin	no	} no
	Mr Carrington	no	
North Carolina	Mr Swann	no	} X
South Carolina	Mr Huger	no	} no
	Mr Tucker	no	
Georgia—	Mr Few	ay	} ay
	Mr Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the negative—

[SEAL.] WE the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Sect. 1. All Legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of Twenty five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to Service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons.

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When Vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second Class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third Class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof

may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty years, and been nine years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when Elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.—The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year,

and such Meeting, shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do Business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their Judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be Sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except Treason, Felony and breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his continuance in Office.

Sect. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall Originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have Originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each house respectively. If any Bill shall ^{not} be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be

necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a Bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have Power

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all Duties Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow Money on the Credit of the United States:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin Money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of Weights and Measures:

To provide for the punishment of Counterfeiting the Securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish Post Offices and Post-Roads:

To promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the High Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations:

To declare War, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning Captures on Land and Water:

To raise and support Armies, but no appropriation of Money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a Navy:—To make rules for the government and regulation of the Land and Naval forces:

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions:

To provide for Organizing, Arming, and Disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the Discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenal, Dockyards, and other needful buildings:—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing Powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer^{thereof.}

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty

may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten Dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or *ex post facto* Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct Tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by Law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all Public Money shall be published from time to ^{time.} ^

No title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State.

Sect. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of marque and reprisal; coin Money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but Gold and Silver coin a tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, *ex post facto* Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what

may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net produce of all duties & imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of War in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article. II.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:— Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote ^{one} by ballot for two persons, [“one” stricken out] of whom at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representa-

tives, open all the Certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from Office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on

the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then Act as President; and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a Compensation, which ^{shall} neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly "Swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office "of President of the United States, and will to the best of "my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution "of the United States."

Sect. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in Writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for Offences against the United States, except in cases of Impeachment.—

He shall have power, by and with the Advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of

the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law. But the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the heads of Departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of Adjournment, he may Adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on impeachment for, and Conviction of Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article. III.

Sect. 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Court, shall hold their Offices during good behaviour, and shall,

at stated times, receive for their Services, a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Sect. 2. The Judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to Controversies between two or more States, between a State and Citizens of another State, between Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have Original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have Appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be

convicted of Treason, unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or forfeiture, except during the Life of the person attainted.

Article. IV.

Sect. 1.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the Public Acts, Records and Judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to service or labour in one State under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any Law or regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be

formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against Domestic violence.

Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no Amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation to support this Constitution; but no Religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office or public trust under the United States.

Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names. George Washington President and Deputy from Virginia. New Hampshire. John Langdon,

Nicholas Gilman, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, Connecticut. William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, New York. Alexander Hamilton, New-Jersey. William Livingston, David Brearly, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton, Pennsylvania. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas ^{Mifflin, Robert} Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, Delaware. George Read, Gunning Bedford, Junior, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom. Maryland. James M^cHenry, Daniel of S^t Tho. Jennifer, Daniel Carrol. Virginia. John Blair, James Madison, Junior. North Carolina. William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson. South Carolina. John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, Charles Pinkney, Pierce Butler. Georgia. William Few, Abraham Baldwin. Attest. William Jackson, Secretary.

WE the Delegates of the People of the State of New York, duly elected and Met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia in the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania (a Copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, Do declare and make known.

That all Power is originally vested in and consequently derived from the People, and that Government is instituted by them for their common Interest Protection and Security.

That the enjoyment of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness are essential rights which every Government ought to respect and preserve.

That the Powers of Government may be reassumed by the

People, whensoever it shall become necessary to their Happiness; that every Power, Jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said Constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the Government thereof, remains to the People of the several States, or to their respective State Governments to whom they may have granted the same; And that those Clauses in the said Constitution, which declare, that Congress shall not have or exercise certain Powers, do not imply that Congress is entitled to any Powers not given by the said Constitution; but such Clauses are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified Powers, or as inserted merely for greater Caution.

That the People have an equal, natural and unalienable right, freely and peaceably to Exercise their Religion according to the dictates of Conscience, and that no Religious Sect or Society ought to be favoured or established by Law in preference of others.

That the People have a right to keep and bear Arms; that a well regulated Militia, including the body of the People *capable of bearing Arms*, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State;

That the Militia should not be subject to Martial Law except in time of War, Rebellion or Insurrection.

That standing Armies in time of Peace are dangerous to Liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in Cases of necessity; and that at all times, the Military should be under strict Subordination to the civil Power.

That in time of Peace no Soldier ought to be quartered in any House without the consent of the Owner, and in time of War only by the Civil Magistrate in such manner as the Laws may direct.

That no Person ought to be taken imprisoned. or disseised of his freehold, or be exiled or deprived of his Privileges, Franchises, Life, Liberty or Property but by due process of Law.

That no Person ought to be put twice in Jeopardy of Life or Limb for one and the same Offence, nor, unless in case of impeachment, be punished more than once for the same Offence.

That every Person restrained of his Liberty is entitled to an enquiry into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to a removal thereof if unlawful, and that such enquiry and removal ought not to be denied or delayed, except when on account of Public Danger the Congress shall suspend the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

That excessive Bail ought not to be required; nor excessive Fines imposed; nor Cruel or unusual Punishments inflicted.

That (except in the Government of the Land and Naval Forces, and of the Militia when in actual Service, and in cases of Impeachment) a Presentment or Indictment by a Grand Jury ought to be observed as a necessary preliminary to the trial of all Crimes cognizable by the Judiciary of the United States, and such Trial should be speedy, public, and by an impartial Jury of the County where the Crime was committed; and that no person can be found Guilty without the unanimous consent of such Jury. But in cases of Crimes not committed within any County of any of the United States, and in Cases of Crimes committed within any County in which a general Insurrection may prevail, or which may be in the possession of a foreign Enemy, the enquiry and trial may be in such County as ^{the} Congress shall by Law direct; which

County in the two Cases last mentioned should be as near as conveniently may be to that County in which the Crime may have been committed. And that in all Criminal Prosecutions, the Accused ought to be informed of the cause and nature of his Accusation, to be confronted with his accusers and the Witnesses against him, to have the means of producing his Witnesses, and the assistance of Council for his defense, and should not be compelled to give Evidence against himself.

That the trial by Jury in the extent that it obtains by the Common Law of England is one of the greatest securities to the rights of a free People, and ought to remain inviolate.

That every Freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person his papers or his property, and therefore, that all Warrants to search suspected places or seize any Freeman his papers or property, without information upon Oath or Affirmation of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and that all general Warrants (or such in which the place or person suspected are not particularly designated) are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That the People have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their common good, or to instruct their Representatives; and that every person has a right to Petition or apply to the Legislature for redress of Grievances. — That the Freedom of the Press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years an Election of the President and Vice President, so that no Officer who may be appointed by the Congress to act as President in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the President and

Vice President can in any case continue to act beyond the termination of the period for which the last President and Vice President were elected.

That nothing contained in the said Constitution is to be construed to prevent the Legislature of any State from passing Laws at its discretion from time to time to divide such State into convenient Districts, and to apportion its Representatives to and amongst such Districts.

That the Prohibition contained in the said Constitution against *ex post facto* Laws, extends only to Laws concerning Crimes.

That all Appeals in Causes determineable according to the course of the common Law, ought to be by Writ of Error and not otherwise.

That the Judicial Power of the United States in cases in which a State may be a party, does not extend to criminal Prosecutions, or to authorize any Suit by any Person against a State.

That the Judicial Power of the United States as to Controversies between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States is not to be construed to extend to any other Controversies between them except those which relate to such Lands, so claimed under Grants of different States.

That the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any other Court to be instituted by the Congress, is not in any case to be encreased enlarged or extended by any Fiction Collusion or mere suggestion;—And That no Treaty is to be construed so to operate as to alter the Constitution of any State.

Under these impressions and declaring that the rights

aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the Explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said Constitution, And in confidence that the Amendments which shall have been proposed to the said Constitution will receive an early and mature Consideration: We the said Delegates, in the Name and in the behalf of the People of the State of New York Do by these presents Assent to and Ratify the said Constitution. In full Confidence nevertheless that until a Convention shall be called and convened for proposing Amendments to the said Constitution, the Militia of this State will not be continued in Service out of this State for a longer term than six weeks without the Consent of the Legislature thereof;—that the Congress will not make or alter any Regulation in this State respecting the times places and manner of holding Elections for Senators or Representatives unless the Legislature of this State shall neglect or refuse to make Laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same, and that in those cases such power will only be exercised until the Legislature of this State shall make provision in the Premises;—that no Excise will be imposed on any Article of the Growth production or Manufacture of the United States, or any of ^{the} them within this State, Ardent Spirits excepted; And that ^{the} Congress will not lay direct Taxes within this State, but when the Monies arising from the Impost and Excise shall be insufficient for the public Exigencies, nor then, until Congress shall first have made a Requisition upon this State to assess levy and pay the Amount of such Requisition ^{made} agreeably to the Census fixed in the said Constitution in such way and manner as the Legislature of this State shall judge best, but that in such case, if the State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant

to such Requisition, then the Congress may assess and levy this States proportion together with Interest at the Rate of six per Centum per Annum from the time at which the same was required to be paid.

Done in Convention at Poughkeepsie in the County of Dutchess in the State of New York the twenty sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty eight.

By Order of the Convention.

GEO: CLINTON President

Attested

JOHN M^cKESSON } Secretaries—
AB^m B. BANCKER }

AND the Convention do in the Name and Behalf of the People of the State of New York enjoin it upon their Representatives in the Congress, to Exert all their Influence, and use all reasonable means to Obtain a Ratification of the following Amendments to the said Constitution in the manner prescribed therein; and in all Laws to be passed by the Congress in the meantime to conform to the spirit of the said Amendments as far as the Constitution will admit.

That there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand Inhabitants, according to the enumeration or Census mentioned in the Constitution, until the whole number of Representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number shall be continued or encreased but not diminished, as Congress shall direct, and according to such ratio as ^{the} Congress shall fix, in conformity to the rule prescribed for the Apportionment of Representatives and direct Taxes.

That the Congress do not impose any Excise on any

Article (except Ardent Spirits) of the Growth Production or Manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

That Congress do not lay direct Taxes but when the Monies arising from the Impost and Excise shall be insufficient for the Public Exigencies, nor then until Congress shall first have made a Requisition upon the States to assess levy and pay their respective proportions of such Requisition, agreeably to the Census fixed in the said Constitution, in such way and manner as the Legislatures of the respective States shall judge best; and in such Case, if any State shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such Requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such States proportion, together with Interest at the rate of six per Centum per Annum, from the time of Payment prescribed in such Requisition.

That ^{the} Congress shall not make or alter any Regulation in any State respecting the times places and manner of holding Elections for Senators or Representatives, unless the Legislature of such State shall neglect or refuse to make Laws or Regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same; and then only until the Legislature of such State shall make provision in the premises; provided that Congress may prescribe the time for the Election of Representatives.

That no Persons except natural born Citizens, or such as were Citizens on or before the fourth day of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, or such as held Commissions under the United States during the War, and have at any time since the fourth day of July one thousand seven hundred and seventy six become Citizens of one or other of the United States, and who shall be Freeholders, shall be

eligible to the Places of President, Vice President, or Members of either House of the Congress of the United States.

That ^{the} Congress do not grant Monopolies or erect any Company with exclusive Advantages of Commerce.

That no standing Army or regular Troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives present, in each House.

That no Money be borrowed on the Credit of the United States without the Assent of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each House.

That the Congress shall not declare War without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each House.

That the Privilege of the *Habeas Corpus* shall not by any Law be suspended for a longer term than six Months, or until twenty days after the Meeting of the Congress next following the passing of the Act for such suspension.

That the Right of the Congress to exercise exclusive Legislation over such District, not exceeding ten Miles square, as may by cession of a particular State, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, shall not be so exercised, as to exempt the Inhabitants of such District from paying the like Taxes Imposts Duties and Excises, as shall be imposed on the other Inhabitants of the State in which such District may be; and that no person shall be privileged within the said District from Arrest for Crimes committed, or Debts contracted out of the said District.

That the Right of exclusive Legislation with respect to such places as may be purchased for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dockyards and other needful Buildings,

shall not authorize the Congress to make any Law to prevent the Laws of the States respectively in which they may be, from extending to such places in all civil and Criminal Matters except as to such Persons as shall be in the Service of the United States; nor to them with respect to Crimes committed without such Places.

That the Compensation for the Senators and Representatives be ascertained by standing Laws; and that no alteration of the existing rate of Compensation shall operate for the Benefit of the Representatives, until after a subsequent Election shall have been had.

That the Journals of ^{the} Congress shall be published at least once a year, with the exception of such parts relating to Treaties or Military operations, as in the Judgment of either House shall require Secrecy; and that both Houses of Congress shall always keep their Doors open during their Sessions, unless the Business may in their Opinion requires Secrecy. That the yeas & nays shall be entered on the Journals whenever two Members in either House may require it.

That no Capitation Tax shall ever be laid by the Congress.

That no Person be eligible as a Senator for more than six years in any term of twelve years; and that the Legislatures of the respective States may recal their Senators or either of them, and ["to" stricken out] elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which the Senators so recalled were appointed.

That no Senator or Representative shall during the time for which he was elected be appointed to any Office under the Authority of the United States.

That the Authority given to the Executives of the States to fill the vacancies of Senators be abolished, and that such vacancies be filled by the respective Legislatures.

That the Power of Congress to pass uniform Laws concerning Bankruptcy shall only extend to Merchants and other Traders; and that the States respectively may pass Laws for the relief of other Insolvent Debtors.

That no Person shall be eligible to the Office of President of the United States a third time.

That the Executive shall not grant Pardons for Treason, unless with the Consent of the Congress; but may at his discretion grant Reprieves to persons convicted of Treason, until their Cases, can be laid before the Congress.

That the President or person exercising his Powers for the time being, shall not command an Army in the Field in person, without the previous desire of the Congress.

That all Letters Patent, Commissions, Pardons, Writs and Process of the United States, shall run in the Name of *the People of the United States*, and be tested in the Name of the President of the United States, or the person exercising his powers for the time being, or the first Judge of the Court out of which the same shall issue, as the case may be.

That the Congress shall not constitute ordain or establish any Tribunals or Inferior Courts, with any other than Appellate Jurisdiction, except such as may be necessary for the Tryal of Causes of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction, and for the Trial of Piracies and Felonies committed on the High Seas; and in all other Cases to which the Judicial Power of the United States extends, and in which the Supreme Court of the United States has not original Jurisdiction, the Causes shall be heard tried, and determined in some one of the

State Courts, with the right of Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, or other proper Tribunal to be established for that purpose by the Congress, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

That the Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall consist of the Senate, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the first or Senior Judge for the time being, of the highest Court of general and ordinary common Law Jurisdiction in each State;—that the Congress shall by standing Laws designate the Courts in the respective States answering this Description, and in States having no Courts exactly answering this Description, shall designate some other Court, preferring such if any there be, whose Judge or Judges may hold their places during good Behaviour—Provided that no more than one Judge, other than Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, shall come from one State—That the Congress be authorized to pass Laws for compensating the said Judges for such Services and for compelling their Attendance—and that a Majority at least of the said Judges shall be requisite to constitute the said Court—that no person impeached shall sit as a Member thereof. That each Member shall previous to the entering upon any Trial take an Oath or Affirmation, honestly and impartially to hear and determine the Cause—and that a Majority of the Members present shall be necessary to a Conviction.

That persons aggrieved by any Judgment, Sentence or Decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, in any Cause in which that Court has original Jurisdiction, with such exceptions and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make concerning the same, shall upon application, have a Commission to be issued by the President of the United

States, to such Men learned in the Law as he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and consent of the Senate appoint, not less than seven, authorizing such Commissioners, or any seven or more of them, to correct the Errors in such Judgment or to review such Sentence and Decree, as the case may be, and to do Justice to the parties in the Premises.

That no Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States shall hold any other Office under the United States, or any of them.

That the Judicial Power of the United States shall extend to no Controversies respecting Land, unless it relate to Claims of Territory or Jurisdiction between States, or to Claims of Land between Individuals, or between States and Individuals under the Grants of different States.

That the Militia of any State shall not be compelled to serve without the limits of the State for a longer term than six weeks, without the Consent of the Legislature thereof.

That the words *without the Consent of the Congress* in the seventh Clause of the ninth Section of the first Article of the Constitution, be expunged.

That the Senators and Representatives and all Executive and Judicial Officers of the United States shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation not to infringe or violate the Constitutions or Rights of the respective States.

That the Legislatures of the respective States may make Provision by Law, that the Electors of the Election Districts to be by them appointed shall chuse a Citizen of the United States who shall have been an Inhabitant of such District for the Term of one year immediately preceeding

the time of his Election, for one of the Representatives of such State.

Done in Convention at Poughkeepsie in the County of Dutchess in the State of New York the twenty sixth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Eighty eight.

By Order of the Convention.

GEO: CLINTON President

Attested—

JOHN M ^c KESSON	} Secretaries—
AB ^m B. BANCKER	

[INDORSEMENT.]

New York.

Monday July 28. 1788*

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts Connecticut New York New Jersey Pensylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina So Carolina & Georgia

The Com^{ee} consisting of M^r Carrington M^r Edwards M^r Baldwin M^r Otis & M^r Tucker to whom were referred the acts of the several States which have been transmitted to Congress ratifying the constitution for the United States of America having reported an["d" stricken out] act for putting the said constitution into operation and the following paragraph having been debated[&] amended to read as follows

That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which have or shall before the said day have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states & vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and ——— the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution.—

A motion was made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Williamson to fill the blanck with "Philadelphia" and on the question to agree to this ["amendment" stricken out] the yeas & nays being required by M^r Seney

*From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	no	} no
	M ^r Otis	no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	no	
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New York—	M ^r L'Hommedieu	no	} no
	M ^r Benson	no	
	M ^r Yates	no	
New Jersey—	M ^r Clarke	no	} no
	M ^r Elmer	ay	
	M ^r Dayton	no	
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Armstrong	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} d
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Contee	ay	
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
North Carolina—	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	} no
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia—	M ^r Few	no	} divided
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So the question was lost

* * * * *

Tuesday July 29. 1788

Congress assembled present as yesterday & from Rhode-island M^r Arnold

M^r Meredith from Pennsylvania & M^r H Lee from Virginia attended & [^{delivered in}“produced” stricken out] their credentials

Wednesday July 30. 1788

Congress assembled present as yesterday

The order of the day being called for and the paragraph which was under debate on Monday being read, a motion was made by M^r Dayton seconded by M^r Huger to fill the blank with the word “the city of New York in the State of New York” thereupon a motion was made by M^r Lee seconded by M^r Clarke in lieu of this to amend the para[“ra” stricken out]graph so that the last clause be “and at such place as shall hereafter be appointed by Congress” and on the question to agree to this amendment of the paragraph, the yeas & nays being required by M^r Bingham

Newhamphshire	M ^r Gilman	no	} d.
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	} no
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
	M ^r Edwards	no	
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	M ^r Benson	ay	
	M ^r Hamilton	ay	
	M ^r Yates—	ay	

New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Elmer	no	
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	} no
	M ^r Meredith	no	
	M ^r Armstrong	no	
	M ^r Bingham	no	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	} no
	M ^r Contee	no	
	M ^r Ross	no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	no	} no
	M ^r Swann	no	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia	M ^r Few	no	} no
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So it passed in the negative—

* * * * *

Friday Aug. 1. 1788

* * * * *

[“The order of the day being called for & the motion renewed to fill the blanck with the words ‘city of New York in the State of New-York’” stricken out.]

Monday Aug 4. 1788

Congress assembled present the thirteen states

* * * * *

The Order of the day being called & the motion renewed by M^r Dayton seconded by M^r Ross to fill the blank with the words "city of New york in the State of Newyork." A motion was made by M^r Williamson seconded by M^r Seney to postpone the motion in order to admit a motion to fill the blank with the word Lancaster and on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Williamson

N: Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	}	no
	M ^r Wingate	no		
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	}	no
	M ^r Dane	no		
	M ^r Otis	no		
Rhode Island—	M ^r Hazard	no	}	no
	M ^r Arnold	no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no		
	M ^r Edwards	ay		
New York—	M ^r L'Hommedieu	no	}	no
	M ^r Benson	no		
	M ^r Hamilton	no		
	M ^r Yates	no		
New Jersey—	M ^r Clarke	no	}	no
	M ^r Elmer	ay		
	M ^r Dayton	no		

Pensylvania—	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay	
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Delaware—	M ^r Kearny	ay	} ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland—	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Contee	ay	
	M ^r Ross	ay	
*Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
	M ^r Lee	no	
	M ^r Brown	ay	
North Carolina—	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina—	M ^r Huger	no	} no
	M ^r Parker	no	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia—	M ^r Few	ay	} ay—
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the negative—

A motion was then made by M^r Carrington seconded by M^r Seney^{to postpone} the motion for New York in order to admit Baltimore in the State of Maryland & on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Seney

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no.....	} no
	M ^r Wingate	no	

Massachusetts.	M ^r Sedgwick	no	}	no
	M ^r Dane	no		
	M ^r Otis	no		
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard	no	}	no
	M ^r Arnold	no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no		
	M ^r Edwards	no		
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	no	}	no
	M ^r Benson	no		
	M ^r Hamilton	no		
	M ^r Yates	no		
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	no	}	no
	M ^r Elmer	no		
	M ^r Dayton	no		
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay		
	M ^r Armstrong	no		
	M ^r Bingham	ay		
	M ^r Reid	ay		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay		
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Contee	ay		
	M ^r Ross	ay		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison	ay		
	M ^r Carrington	ay		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
	M ^r Brown	ay		

North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swan	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative

On the question to [“agree” stricken out] fill the blank with
the words ^{the town of} Baltimore in the State of Maryland the yeas &
nays being required by M^r Carrington

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	} no
	M ^r Wingate	no	
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	no	} no
	M ^r Dane	no	
	M ^r Otis	no	
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard	no	} no
	M ^r Arnold	no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	} no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no	
	M ^r Edwards	no	
New York	M ^r L’Hommedieu	no	} no
	M ^r Benson	no	
	M ^r Hamilton	no	
	M ^r Yates	no	
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	no	} no
	M ^r Elmer	no	
	M ^r Dayton	no	

Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay	
	M ^r Armstrong	no	
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	ay	} ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Contee	ay	
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
	M ^r Brown	ay	
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	ay	} ay
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The preamble reported by the committee was then taken into consideration which is in the words following “Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the Resolution of Congress of the 21st of February 1787. did on the 17th of September in the same Year report to the United States in Congress Assembled in the words following viz— “We the people &c.” (here to be inserted the Constitution and resolutions as entered on the Journal of last Year

Sep^t 28th 1787) whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, "That the said Report, with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State, by the people thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made & provided in that case. "And whereas the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pensylvania, Delaware, Maryland^{Virginia} South Carolina and Georgia, have duly ratified the aforesaid Constitution, as appears by the several Acts of the said States returned to Congress, and filed in the Office of the Secretary: and it is expedient that proceedings do commence thereon as early as may be, therefore," &c—

A motion was made by M^r Tucker, seconded by M^r Huger to postpone the said preamble in order to take up the following—viz—Whereas the Constitution proposed by the late general Convention held in the city of Philadelphia has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same; And whereas the ratifications of the several States are to be considered as containing virtual authority & Instructions to their Delegates in Congress to make the preparatory Arrangements recommended by the said Convention to be made by Congress, therefore resolved, and on the question to postpone for the purpose abovementioned, the Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Tucker,

New Hampshire..	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	

Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgewick	no	}	no
	M ^r Dane	ay		
	M ^r Otis	no		
Rhode Island	[“ M ^r Hazard ” stricken out]		}	×
	M ^r Arnold	ay		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay		
	M ^r Edwards	no		
New York	M ^r L’Hommedieu	no	}	no
	M ^r Benson	no		
	M ^r Hamilton	no		
	M ^r Yates	ay		
New Jersey	M ^r Clark	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Elmer	ay		
	M ^r Dayton	no		
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay		
	M ^r Armstrong	ay		
	M ^r Bingham	no		
	M ^r Reid	ay		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay		
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	}	ay
	M ^r Contee	ay		
	M ^r Ross	ay		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison	ay		
	M ^r Carrington	ay		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
	M ^r Brown	ay		

North Carolina...	M ^r Williamson.....	no	} d
	M ^r Swann	ay	
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker.....	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia.....	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative—

Tuesday Augst 5 1788

Congress assembled present as yesterday

* * * * *

The Order of the day being called, the preamble moved by M^r Tucker seconded by M^r Huger was read in the words following “Whereas the Constitution proposed by the late general Convention held in the city of Philadelphia has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same; and whereas the ratifications of the several states are to be considered as containing virtual authority & instructions to their delegates in Congress [“assembled” stricken out] to make the preparatory arrangements recommended by the said convention to be made by Congress, therefore”—

A motion was made by the delegates^{of North Carolina} to amend this proposed preamble by striking out the words “and instructions to their delegates in Congress” and in lieu thereof to insert “to the United States in Congress assembled”

A motion was thereupon made by M^r Dane seconded by Benson to postpone^{both} the proposed preamble and the amendment; and on the question to [“amend the y” stricken out] postpone the yeas & nays being required by M^r Williamson

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Rhodeisland	M ^r Hazard	no	} no
	M ^r Arnold	no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New york—	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	M ^r Benson	ay	
	M ^r Hamilton	ay	
	M ^r Yates	no	
New-Jersey—	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Elmer	ay	
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pennsylvania	M ^r Armstrong	ay	} ay
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchel	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Contee	no	
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
	M ^r Brown	ay	

North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	no	} no
	M ^r Swann	no	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	} no
	M ^r Parker	no	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia—	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.—

A New preamble being agreed to, a motion was made by M^r Hamilton seconded by M^r Dane to reconsider the question for filling the blank in the resolution with the words “The town of Baltimore in the state of Maryland,” and on the question for reconsideration the yeas & nays being required by M^r Seney

Newhampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dane	ay	
	M ^r Otis	ay	
Rhodeisland	M ^r Hazard	ay	} ay
	M ^r Arnold	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New York	M ^r L’Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	M ^r Benson	ay	
	M ^r Hamilton	ay	
	M ^r Yates	ay	
New Jersey	M ^r Clark	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay	

Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	} no
	M ^r Meredith	no	
	M ^r Armstrong	no	
	M ^r Bingham	no	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	} no
	M ^r Contee	no	
	M ^r Ross	no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
	M ^r Brown	no	
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	no	} no
	M ^r Swan	no	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} no
	M ^r Parker	no	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia	M ^r Few	no	} no
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So it passed in the negative.—

Wednesday Aug 6. 1788

Congress assembled present the thirteen states.—

The order of the day being called for and the act as amended for putting the Constitution into Operation being read as follows

Whereas the convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21 feby 1787 did

on the 17 of Sept in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution for the people of the United States Whereupon Congress on the 28 of the same September did resolve unanimously "that the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the convention made & provided in that case" and whereas the constitution so reported by the convention & by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same & such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary therefore Resolved that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution, that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states & vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the town of Baltimore in the state of Maryland the place for commencing proseedings under the said constitution

A motion was made by M^r Tucker seconded by M^r Lee^{furth} to amend the act by striking out the words, "[&] the town of Baltimore in the State of Maryland" & ["in lieu thereof" stricken out] inserting as follows,^{And} Whereas a central situation would be most eligible for the sitting of the Legislature of the United States, if such could be found in a condition to furnish in due time the accommodations necessary for facilitating public business,^{and} at the same time free of weighty

objections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the seat of Government either permanently or until a permanent seat can be agreed on: & whereas the most effectual means of obtaining finally the establishment of the federal government in a convenient central situation is to leave the subject to the deliberate consideration of the future Congress, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any* of the places which may stand in competition for preference on so interesting a question, and unembarrassed by want of time & means to fix on and prepare the most proper place for this purpose: And whereas the removal of the public Offices must be attended with much expence, danger & Inconvenience, which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the same; & whereas no such advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a condition to receive the federal legislature: and whereas in addition to the beforementioned reasons unnecessary changes of the seat of Government would be indicative of instability in the national councils and therefore highly injurious to the interests as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States, therefore, Resolved that the city of New York in the State of New York be the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution—

A motion was then made by M^r Williamson seconded by M^r Reid to postpone the motion before the house in order to take up the following,

Whereas it is proper that the seat of the new Congress and of the national Government should be placed as near the centre of the Union as may consist with present accommodation in order that it's influence and benefits may be equally felt by the great body of citizens throughout the

United^{States}, that members of Congress and other persons may approach it with equal convenience from the opposite extremes, & that no species of partial favour may seem to have been extended to one extreme, rather than to the other; And whereas the present residence of Congress is far removed from the center of the ["center of the" stricken out] Union, whether population or distance are considered, since the new Congress is to consist of eight Senators from States to the eastward of New York and sixteen from States to the southward, and since there are to be only 17 members in the house of representatives from the eastern States, though there are to be 42 members from southern States; and since the distance to the seat of government in the extreme eastern state is hardly equal to one third of the distance to the seat of Government in the most southerly state. And whereas it is to be desired that the new Congress may be convened in the same spirit of mutual accommodation which has hitherto appeared in all deliberations respecting the new government, and that proceedings under the said Government may commence under the impressions of mutual confidence, without that general irritation and loss of time which must attend the removal from an improper situation, and without those painful apprehensions which will naturally arise from a measure that may seem to have originated in an undue regard to local considerations.—therefore Resolved that the seat of the new Congress ought to be in some place to the southward of New York—

And on the question to postpone for the purpose above-mentioned, the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r William-son—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	}	no
	M ^r Wingate	no		
Massachusetts . . .	M ^r Sedgewick	no	}	no
	M ^r Dane	no		
	M ^r Otis	no		
	M ^r Thatcher	no		
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard	no	}	no
	M ^r Arnold	no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no		
	M ^r Edwards	ay		
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu . . .	no	}	no
	M ^r Benson	no		
	M ^r Hamilton	no		
	M ^r Yates	no		
New Jersey	M ^r Clark	no	}	no
	M ^r Elmer	ay		
	M ^r Dayton	no		
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay		
	M ^r Armstrong	ay		
	M ^r Bingham	ay		
	M ^r Reid	ay		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay		
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Contee	ay		
	M ^r Ross	ay		

Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison.....	ay		
	M ^r Carrington.....	ay		
	M ^r Lee.....	no		
	M ^r Brown	ay		
North Carolina..	M ^r Williamson	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Swann	ay		
South Carolina..	M ^r Huger	no	}	no
	M ^r Parker	no		
	M ^r Tucker.....	no		
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Baldwin.....	ay		

So it passed in the Negative—

A motion was then made by M^r Carrington seconded by M^r Bingham to amend the amendment by striking out the words “New York in the state of New York,” and in lieu thereof, inserting “Philadelphia and on the question to agree to the Amendment to the amendment the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r Reid—

New Hampshire..	M ^r Gilman.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Wingate.....	no		
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgewick	no	}	no
	M ^r Dane	no		
	M ^r Otis	no		
	M ^r Thatcher	no		
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Arnold.....	no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington....	no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth ...	no		
	M ^r Edwards.....	ay		

New York.....	M ^r L'Hommedieu..	no	}	no
	M ^r Benson.....	no		
	M ^r Hamilton.....	no		
	M ^r Yates	no		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark	no	}	no
	M ^r Elmer.....	ay		
	M ^r Dayton.....	no		
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay		
	M ^r Armstrong.....	ay		
	M ^r Bingham.....	ay		
	M ^r Reid.....	ay		
Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell.....	ay		
Maryland	M ^r Seney.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Contee	ay		
	M ^r Ross.....	ay		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison.....	ay		
	M ^r Carrington.....	ay		
	M ^r Lee.....	no		
	M ^r Brown.....	ay		
North Carolina..	M ^r Williamson	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Swann	ay		
South Carolina..	M ^r Huger	no	}	no
	M ^r Parker	no		
	M ^r Tucker.....	no		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few	no	}	d
	M ^r Baldwin.....	ay		

so it passed in the Negative—

A division was then called for and on the question to

agree to the resolving clause the Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Lee—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate.....ay	
Massachusetts ...	M ^r Sedgewick ay	} ay—
	M ^r Dane.....ay	
	M ^r Otis.....ay	
	M ^r Thatcher ay	
Rhode Island....	M ^r Hazard.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Arnold ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington....ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth ay	
	M ^r Edwards.....ay	
New York.....	M ^r L'Hommedieu..ay	} ay
	M ^r Benson.....ay	
	M ^r Hamilton.....ay	
	M ^r Yates ay	
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark ay	} ay
	M ^r Elmer.....ay	
	M ^r Dayton.....ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine.....no	} no
	M ^r Meredith no	
	M ^r Armstrong.....no	
	M ^r Bingham no	
	M ^r Reid no	
Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney no	} no
	M ^r Contee no	
	M ^r Ross no	

Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	}	no
	M ^r Madison	ay		
	M ^r Carrington	no		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
	M ^r Brown	no	}	no
North Carolina	M ^r Williamson	no		
	M ^r Swann	no		
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Parker	ay		
	M ^r Tucker	ay		
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	}	d
	M ^r Baldwin	no		

so it was resolved in the Affirmative—

On the question to agree to the preamble, the Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Irvine—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay		
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgewick	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Dane	ay		
	M ^r Otis	ay		
	M ^r Thatcher	ay		
Rhode Island	M ^r Hazard	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Arnold	ay		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay		
	M ^r Edwards	no		
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Benson	ay		
	M ^r Hamilton	ay		
	M ^r Yates	ay		

New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark	ay	
	M ^r Elmer	no	} ay
	M ^r Dayton.....	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine.....	no	
	M ^r Meredith	no	
	M ^r Armstrong.....	no	} no
	M ^r Bingham.....	no	
	M ^r Reid.....	no	
Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny.....	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell.....	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney.....	no	
	M ^r Contee	no	} no
	M ^r Ross.....	no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	} no
	M ^r Lee.....	ay	
	M ^r Brown.....	no	
North Carolina ..	M ^r Williamson....	no	} no
	M ^r Swann	no	
South Carolina ..	M ^r Huger.....	ay	
	M ^r Parker.....	ay	} ay
	M ^r Tucker.....	ay	
Georgia.....	M ^r Few.....	ay	} div ^d
	M ^r Baldwin.....	no	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative—

. * * * * *

Resolved as the sense of this congress that any vote given
or which may be given [^{respecting} "of" stricken out] the said resolu-

tions, by the delegate or delegates of any state which hath not ratified the said constitution, shall in no wise be [“considered” stricken out] construed directly or indirectly to imply either on their part or on the part of the states which they represent an approbation of the constitution aforesaid or of any part thereof or any manner or kind of obligation on the part of any such state touching the same or the relinquishment of any right heretofore or now claimed or which may be claimed by such state, and that all and singular the rights of such state remain continue and are to all intents and purposes in the same situation as if such delegates had refrained from voting respecting the said resolutions.

Motion of M^r Hamilton seconded by M^r D

Whereas the Convention assembled at Phil in the Com: of Pensyl did on the 17 of Sept last past resolve as the opinion of that Convention that as soon as the Conventions of 9 states sh^d have ratified the Constitution then and there agreed upon by the s^d Convention the US in Congress Ass: sh^d fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which sh^d have ratified the same & a day on which the electors sh^d assemble to vote for the presid^t & the time & place for commencing proceedings under the s^d constitution & whereas the US in C As hav^g rec^d the ratifications of the s^d Constitution by 11 states did on the 28 Ult & the 5 & 6 inst agree to the following resolutions to wit— And whereas it does not appear that the states of R I & N C have [“not” stricken out] ratified the s^d const: & whereas the delegates of the s^d two states have voted upon certain parts of the s^d resolutions therefore Resolved &c as above

Motion by Delegates of NC to amend the motion by striking out in the preamble | it does not appear that the states

of R I & N C have ratified the s^d Cons | & in lieu thereof to insert "the convention of the state of N C is supposed now be in session now to be in session & the state of R I has rejected the new constitution"

And in the resolving clause to strike out | the delegate or delegates of any state which hath not ratified the s^d Const | & in lieu thereof to insert | the delegates of the state of R I which state hath rejected the new Constit:

[INDORSEMENT.]

Mot: M^r Hamilton Aug. 7.

N H—

M—

R

C—

N Y—

N J—

P—

D—

M—

V—

N—

S C. T

G—*

By the Delegates of the State of Rhode Island which ^{State} hath rejected the new Constitution.†

*From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 93).

†From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, opp. p. 97).

And whereas the Convention of the State of North Carolina is supposed now to be in Session and the State of Rhode Island has rejected the new Constitution*

Whereas the Convention [~~“then”~~ stricken out] assembled at Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania did on the 17th day of September [~~“in the ye”~~ stricken out] last past resolve as the opinion of that Convention that as soon as the Conventions of nine states should have ratified the Constitution then and there agreed upon by the ^{said} ~~the~~ [^] Convention [~~“aforesaid”~~ stricken out] the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which should have ratified the same and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President and the time and place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution. And Whereas [~~“ten states”~~ stricken out] the [~~“Conventions of”~~ stricken out] United States in Congress assembled having [~~“been notified of the”~~ stricken out] received the ratifications of the said Constitution by eleven States ^{did on the 28th ulto & the 1st} ~~^~~ [~~“have in conformity to the resolution aforesaid passed an ordinance for the purposes on the 5th & 6th instant agree to the following resolutions to wit aforesaid”~~ stricken out]. And Whereas [~~“although the”~~ stricken out] ^{it does not appear that the} ~~^~~ states of Rhode Island & [^] ^{North Carolina have} [~~“hath not”~~ stricken out] ratified the said Constitution [~~“and it is not known that the state of Rh North Carolina hath ratified the same”~~ stricken out]; the Delegates of the ^{& whereas} ~~the~~ ^{said two States} ~~^~~ [~~“two last mentioned states in virtue of the ra”~~ stricken out] have [~~“thought fit to”~~ stricken out] ^{certain parts of the said resolutions} voted upon [~~“the said ordinances in virtue of the right of suffrage”~~ stricken out] [^] ^{[“in all questions” stricken out] taken in Congress} vested in them by the Articles of

*From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, opp. p. 97).

†The final "the" in this interlineation is clearly unintentional.

Confederation and perpetual Union" stricken out] therefore

Resolved as the ^{sense} ["opinion" stricken out] of this Congress ^{or which may be given} that any vote given ^{respecting} ["any part or parts of" stricken out] gress ["the conduct of the delegates of the said state of +said resolutions by the Delegate or Delegates of any State which hath not ratified the said Constitution shall N Rhode Island in voting concerning the said ordinance can" stricken out] in no wise be construed directly or indirectly to imply either on their part or on the part of the states ^{which they} ["they" stricken out] represent an approbation of the Constitution aforesaid ^{of any part thereof} or ["a relinquishment" stricken out] or any manner ^{in " stricken out} of obligation on the part of ^{any such} ["the said" stricken out] state touching the same or ^{the} ["any" stricken out] relinquishment of any right ^{heretofore or now} ["here tofore enjoyed" stricken out] claimed or which may be claimed by ["the said" stricken out] ^{such} state ["under the said Articles &c" or otherwise, ^{and} but" stricken out] that ["every" stricken out] all and singular the rights of ^{such} ["the said" stricken out] state remain ^{illegible word stricken out} ^{to all intents and purposes} continue and are ⁱⁿ the same situation as if ^{such} ["the said" stricken out] delegates had refrained from voting ["on the whole or any part of the said ordinance" stricken out] respecting the said resolutions

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion of M^r Hamilton

Aug 7. 1788

Withdrawn ———*

Tuesday Aug 12. 1788†

Congress assembled present New hampshire Massachusetts Connecticut New York Pensylvania Delaware Maryland Vir-

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 345).

† From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

ginia, North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia & from
New Jersey M^r Elmer

* * * * *

Wednesday Aug. 13. 1788

Congress assembled present as yesterday

The Order of the day being called up for putting the
constitution into operation, ^{and} The act as amended [^{being} "was"
stricken out] read as follows,

Whereas the Convention Assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th of September in the same Year report to the United States in Congress Assembled a Constitution for the people of the United States— Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did resolve unanimously that the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the convention made & provided in that case; and whereas the constitution so reported by the convention & by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary, therefore resolved that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in february next be the day for the electors to assemble in their states and vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next

be the time for commencing proceedings under the said constitution; and whereas a central situation would be most eligible for the sitting of the legislature of the United States, if such could be found in a condition to furnish in due time the accommodations necessary for facilitating public business and at the same time free of weighty objections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the seat of government either permanently or until a permanent seat can be agreed on, and whereas the most effectual means of obtaining finally the establishment of the federal government in a convenient central situation is to leave the subject to the deliberate consideration of the future Congress, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any of the places which may stand in competition for preference on so interesting a question and unbarrassed by want of time and means to fix on and prepare the most proper place for this purpose; and whereas the removal of the public offices must be attended with much expence danger and inconvenience which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the same, and whereas no such advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a condition to receive the federal legislature and whereas in addition to the before mentioned reasons unnecessary changes in the seat of government would be indicative of instability in the national councils and therefore highly injurious to the interests as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States therefore resolved that the city of New York in the state of New York be the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution—

On the question to agree to the said act the yeas & nays being required by M^r Sedgwick

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dane	ay	
	M ^r Otis	ay	
	M ^r Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	ay	} ay
	M ^r Hamilton	ay	
New Jersey	M ^r Elmer	ay	} ×
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	} no
	M ^r Meredith	no	
	M ^r Armstrong	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	} no
	M ^r Contee	no	
	M ^r Ross	no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} d ^a
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So the question was lost

An Ordinance was then moved by M^r Kearny seconded by M^r Contee, which was read in the words following

An Ordinance for [“the” stricken out] establishing the times for appointing electors and chusing a president under the new Constitution with the time and place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution agreeably to the resolves of the convention assembled in Philadelphia, of the 17 Sept 1787

Whereas the convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21 of feb^y 1787 did on the 17 day of Sept in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution or form of government for the people of the United States, whereupon Congress on the 28 day of the same Septem^ber did resolve unanimously that the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case and whereas the Constitution so reported by the convention and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary thereof, be it therefore Ordained by the United States in Congress assembled that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution, that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time & — the

place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution—Done &c

On the question shall this Ordinance be read a second time the yeas & nays being required by M^r Kearny

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	no	}	no
	M ^r Wingate	no		
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	no	}	no
	M ^r Dane	no		
	M ^r Otis	no		
	M ^r Thatcher	no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth	no		
New York	M ^r L'Hommedieu	no	}	d ^d
	M ^r Hamilton	ay		
New Jersey	M ^r Elmer	ay	}×	
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay		
	M ^r Armstrong	ay		
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay		
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Contee	ay		
	M ^r Ross	ay		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison	ay		
	M ^r Carrington	ay		
	M ^r Lee	no		
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	}	no
	M ^r Parker	no		
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	}	d ^d
	M ^r Baldwin	no		

So the question was lost

* * * * *

An Ordinance for the establishing the times for appointing Electors and chusing a President under the new Constitution with the time and Place for commencing Proceedings under the Said Constitution agréably to the resolves of the Convention assembled in Philad^a of the 17th of September 1787.

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21^t of February 1787 did on the 17^t Day of September in the Same Year report to the United States in Congress assembled a Constitution or form of Government for the People of the United States—Whereupon Congress on the 28th Day of the Same Septemb. did resolve unanimously that the Said report with the resolutions and Letter accompanying the Same be transmitted to the Several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the People thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that Case'' and whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention and by Congress transmitted to the Several Legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the Establishment of the Same and Such ratifications duly Authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the Secretary thereof—

Be it therefore Ordained by the United States in Congress Assembled, that the 1st Wednesday in January next be the Day for appointing Electors in the Several States which

before the Said Day shall have ratified the Said Constitution
That the 1st Wednesday in February next be the Day for the
Electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a
President, and that the first Wednesday in March next be
the time and the Place for commencing Proceedings
under the Said Constitution

Done &c

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ordinance—for commencing proceedings under the new
Constitution—

Kearny M^r Contee

read. 1st time Aug^t 13th 1788*

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st February 1787 did on the 17th of September in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution for ^{the people of} the United States—Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did resolve unanimously “That the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case” And whereas the constitution so reported by the Convention & by Congress transmitted to the several Legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, & such ratifications duly authenticated

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid’t & Members” (No. 23. p. 97).

have been received by Congress and are filed in the Office of the Secretary therefore

Resolved That the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the electors to assemble in their states and vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the said constitution and whereas a central situation would be most eligible for the sitting of the Legislature of the United States, if such could be found in a Condition to furnish in due time the accommodations Necessary for facilitating public business; and at the same time free of weighty objections which might render it improper or unlikely to be the seat of Government either permanently or until a permanent seat can be agreed on; And whereas the most effectual means of obtaining finally the establishment of the federal government in a convenient Central situation is, to leave the Subject to the [“considerate” stricken out] deliberation^{^consideration} of the future Congress, uninfluenced by undue attachment to any of the places which may stand in Competition for preference on so interesting a question, and unembarrassed by want of time and means to fix on & prepare the most proper place for this purpose;—and whereas the removal of the public Offices must be attended with much expence, danger and inconvenience, which ought not to be incurred but with a well founded expectation of advantages that may fully counterbalance the same—and whereas no such advantages can be expected from a removal to any place now in a Condition to receive the federal Legislature; And whereas in addition to the before mentioned reasons

unnecessary changes in the seat of government would be indicative of Instability in the National Councils, and therefore highly injurious to the interests as well as derogatory to the dignity of the United States—therefore Resolved that the City of New York in the State of New York be the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act—as amended—for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution—

Aug^t 13th 1788—

Question taken & lost—*

Tuesday Aug 26 1788†

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut New York, New Jersey Pensylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia

A Motion being made by M^r Sedgwick seconded by M^r Clark in the words following,—

Whereas the federal Convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to a resolution of Congress of the 21st of Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th of September last report to the United States in Congress Assembled, a form of Government: And whereas the said form of Government hath been adopted in the manner therein declared necessary for the ratification thereof, and thereby become the Constitution of the States adopting the same—Resolved that the city of New York in the State of New York being the seat of the present federal Government, be the place for commencing proceedings under the

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 101).

† From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

said constitution. Resolved that the first wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States, which before that time shall have adopted the said Constitution; that the first wednesday in Feb^y next be the day for the said Electors to assemble in their respective States, & vote for a President; and that the first wednesday in march next be the time for commencing proceedings under the Constitution aforesaid—

The first resolution being under debate a motion was made by M^r Kearny seconded by M^r Mitchell to strike out the words “the city of New York in the State of New York, being the seat of the present federal Government,” and in lieu thereof to insert, “[‘town of’ stricken out] Wilmington in the State of Delaware”—And on the question to agree to this Amendment, the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r Kearny—

	M ^r Gilman.....no	} no—
	M ^r Wingate no	
Massachusetts ..	M ^r Sedgwick.....ay	} no
	M ^r Dane.....no	
	M ^r Thatcher no	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington....no	} no
	M ^r Wadsworth no	
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton.....no	} no
	M ^r Gansevoort no	
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark no	} no
	M ^r Dayton.....no	
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith ay	
	M ^r Bingham.....ay	
	M ^r Reid.....ay	

Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell.....	ay		
Maryland	M ^r Seney.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Ross.....	ay		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison.....	ay		
	M ^r Carrington.....	ay		
South Carolina	M ^r Huger.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Parker	no		
	M ^r Tucker.....	no		
Georgia	M ^r Few	no	}	d
	M ^r Baldwin.....	ay		

so the question was lost—

on the question to agree to the resolution as moved, the
Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Sedgwick

New Hampshire..	M ^r Gilman.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wingate.....	ay		
Massachusetts ...	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Dane.....	ay		
	M ^r Thatcher	ay		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington...	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wadsworth ...	ay		
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton.....	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Gansevoort ...	ay		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Dayton.....	ay		
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Meredith	no		
	M ^r Bingham	no		
	M ^r Reid.....	no		

Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Mitchell.....	no		
Maryland	M ^r Seney.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Ross.....	no		
Virginia.....	M ^r Griffin.....	no	}	no
	M ^r Madison	no		
	M ^r Carrington....	no		
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Parker	ay		
	M ^r Tucker	ay		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few	ay	}	d
	M ^r Baldwin.....	no		

so the question was lost——

* * * * *

Sedgwick Clark

Whereas the federal convention assembled in Philadelphia, pursuant to a resolution of congress of the 21st of ^{february} [“September” stricken out] 1787. did on the 17th of September last, report to the U. S. in Congress assembled, a form of Government. And whereas the said form of Government hath been adopted in the manner therein declared necessary for the ratification thereof, and thereby become the constitution of the states so adopting the same.

Resolved, that the city of N York, in the state of New York, being the [“place for beginning” stricken out] seat of the present federal government be the place for commencing proceedings under the ^{said} constitution.

Resolved, that the first wednesday in january next, be the

day for appointing Electors in the several states, which before that time shall have adopted the said constitution; that the first wednesday in february next be the day for the said Electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a President; and that the first wednesday in march ^{next} be the time for commencing proceedings under the constitution aforesaid.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—

M^r Sedgwick—

respecting the New Constitution

Debated—

Aug^t 26th 1788—*

Monday Sept. 1 1788†

Congress assembled Present Massachusetts Connecticut
New York ^{New Jersey} Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North
Carolina South Carolina & Georgia & from New hamp-
shire M^r Wingate [“& from New Jersey M^r Clarke” stricken
out].

* * * * *

Tuesday Sept^r. 1788²

^{assembled}
Congress, present as yesterday.—

A motion was made by M^r Clark, seconded by M^r Sedgwick in the words following—viz—

Whereas the Convention Assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th day of September in the same Year report to the

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid’t & Members” (No. 23, p. 103).

† From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

United States in Congress Assembled a Constitution or form of Government for the people of the United States—whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did resolve, unanimously, that the said Report with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made & provided in that case— And whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the Secretary thereof—therefore Resolved, that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution—that the first Wednesday in Feb^y next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States to vote for a President and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the seat of the federal Government at that time, the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution,

On the question to agree to this resolution the yeas & nays being required by M^r Sedgwick

New Hampshire	M ^r Wingate	ay	} ×
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	ay	
	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut—	M ^r Huntington	ay	} d ^a
	M ^r Edwards	no	

New York—	M ^r Hamilton	ay	} ay
	M ^r Gansevoort	ay	
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	} no
	M ^r Meredith	no	
	M ^r Bingham	no	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	} no
	M ^r Ross	no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia—	M ^r Few ay—		} d ^d —
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So the question was lost

A motion was then made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Sedgwick in the words following

Whereas the convention assembled in Philad^a pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of feb^y 1787 did on the 17 day of Sept in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution or form of government for the people of the United States Whereupon Congress on the 28th day of the same Sept^r did resolve unanimously that the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be

submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention made & provided in that case And Whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention & by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the office of the secretary thereof, therefore Resolved that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in february next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States to vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution A motion was made by M^r [“Bing” stricken out] Irvine seconded by M^r Bingham to amend the motion before the house by inserting after the word “time” the following words viz “And that Lancaster be the place” And on the question to agree to this amendment the yeas & nays being required by M^r Bingham

Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	no	[“ay” stricken out] no
	M ^r Dane	no	
	M ^r Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	} ^d
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New York	M ^r Hamilton	no	} no
	M ^r Gansevoort	no	
New-Jersey	M ^r Clarke	no	} no
	M ^r Dayton	no	

Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay	
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	
Delaware	M ^r Kearney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin ay		} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	} no
	M ^r Parker	no	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia	M ^r Few	no	} d ^d
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So ["it passed in" stricken out] the question was lost

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the Resolution of Congress of the 21^t of Febru^y 1787, did on the 17^t day of September in the same year report to the United States in Congress Assembled a Constitution or form of Government for the people of the United States,—whereupon Congress on the 28^t day of the Same September did Resolve Unanimously, that the said Report with the Resolutions & Letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof in conformity to the Resolves

of the Convention made and provided in that case:—And Whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such Ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the Office of the Secretary thereof,—therefore Resolved, that the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States to vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next [^{be the time} ~~“then” stricken out~~] and the seat of the federal Government at that time, the place” stricken out] for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—

M^r Clark—

respecting Constitution—

Debated Sep^t 2^d 1788*

 Wednesday Sept 3. 1788†

Congress assembled, present Massachusetts Connecticut
 [“New York” stricken out]; New Jersey Pennsylvania, Dela-
 ware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina &
 Georgia & from New hampshire M^r Wingate & from New
 York M^r Yates

* * * * * *

*From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid’t & Members” (No. 23, p. 109).

†From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

The motion which was yesterday made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Sedgwick being again moved & read

A motion was made by M^r Seney seconded by M^r Ross to amend the ^{same} by inserting the words "And that ^{the city of} ^{in the State of Maryland} Annapolis be the place" immediately after the words "be the time" And on the question to agree to this Amendment the yeas & nays being required by M^r Seney

New Hampshire	M ^r Wingate	no	} ×
Massachusetts	M ^r Sedgwick	no	
	M ^r Dane	no	} no
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	no	} no
	M ^r Edwards	no	
New York	M ^r Yates	no	} ×
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	no	
	M ^r Dayton	no	} no
Pennsylvania	M ^r Meredith	ay	} ay
	M ^r Armstrong	ay	
	M ^r Bingham	ay	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} d
	M ^r Mitchell	ay	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	ay	} ay
	M ^r Ross	ay	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
South Carolina	M ^r Huger	no	} no
	M ^r Parker	no	
	M ^r Tucker	no	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} d
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So the question was lost.—

Thursday Sept 4. 1788

Congress assembled present Newhampshire Massachusetts Connecticut, New York New Jersey Pensylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia

The motion made by M^r Edwards seconded by M^r Sedgwick being again moved and read, a motion was made by M^r Tucker seconded by M^r ^{Huger} ["Clarke" stricken out] that the same be postponed in order to take up the following viz

Whereas after long deliberation on the subject of the new Constitution so far as the agency of Congress is required to give it effect, there appears to be a diversity of sentiment with respect to the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution, which may prevent a speedy and definite decision thereon;—And whereas a farther delay of the other essential parts of this business might be productive of much national inconvenience, therefore resolved, that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the time for appointing Electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in Feb^y next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States, & vote for a President, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution, at such place as Congress shall hereafter appoint, or failing such appointment, at [^{the} "such" stricken out] place [^{which shall} "as shall at the time" stricken out] immediately [^{before} "preceding" stricken out] the last mentioned day, be the seat of Congress.—"

On the question to postpone for the purpose above-mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Tucker

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts . . .	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Edwards	ay	
New York	M ^r Gansevoort	ay	} ay
	M ^r Yates	ay	
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	} no
	M ^r Meredith	no	
	M ^r Bingham	no	
	M ^r Reid	no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny	no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell	no	
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	} no
	M ^r Ross	no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	} no
	M ^r Madison	no	
	M ^r Carrington	no	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
South Carolina . . .	M ^r Huger	ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker	ay	
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} div ^d
	M ^r Baldwin	no	

So the question was lost

On the question to agree to the Motion of M^r Edwards as

entered on the journal of tuesday last the yeas and nays
being required by ^{Mr Gilman &} M^r Huger

New Hampshire..	M ^r Gilman	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay		
Massachusetts ...	M ^r Dane	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Thatcher	ay		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Edwards	ay		
New York.....	M ^r Gansevoort	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Yates	ay		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clarke	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay		
Pensylvania	M ^r Irvine	no	}	no
	M ^r Meredith	no		
	M ^r Bingham	no		
	M ^r Reid	no		
Delaware.....	M ^r Kearny	no	}	no
	M ^r Mitchel	no		
Maryland	M ^r Seney	no	}	no
	M ^r Ross	no		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin	no	}	no
	M ^r Madison	no		
	M ^r Carrington	no		
	M ^r Lee	ay		
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger	ay	}	ay
	M ^r Parker	ay		
	M ^r Tucker	ay		
Georgia.....	M ^r Few	no	}	no
	M ^r Baldwin	no		

So the question was lost

* * * * *

That the [^{fourth}“last” stricken out] Wednesday [“save two” stricken out] in Dec^r next be the Day for appointing Electors in the several States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland & South Carolina; and that the same Day be the Day for appointing Electors in the State of Rhode-Island provided said State shall [“by” stricken out]^{before} that Day have ratified said Constitution; and that the [^{third}“last” stricken out]^{in s^d Dec^r} Wednesday [“save three” stricken out][^] be the Day for appointing Electors in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, & Georgia; and that the same Day be [“appointed” stricken out] the Day for appointing Electors in the State of New York provided that State shall [“by” stricken out]^{before} that Day have ratified s^d Constitution; and that the first Wednesday in s^d December be the Day for appointing Electors in the States of Virginia & [“North-Carolina” stricken out] and that the same Day be the Day for appointing Electors [“in s^d State” stricken out]^{in North-Carolina} provided s^d State shall before that Day have ratified s^d Constitution

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—

M^r Edwards

for organizing Government—*

Whereas the Constitution proposed by the late general Convention held in the City of Philadelphia has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the Establishment of the same;

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid^t & Members” (No. 23, p. 337).

And whereas the Ratifications of the several States are to be consider'd as containing Virtual Authority, & Instructions to their Delegates in Congress^{assembled}_{the United States} to make the preparatory Arrangements recommended by the said Convention to be made by Congress;

Therefore resolv'd,

[INDORSEMENT.]

Tucker seconded by M^r Huger to postpone the s^d preamble in order to take up the following viz

& on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned the yeas & nays being required by M^r Tucker*

Whereas after long Deliberation on the Subject of the new Constitution, so far as the Agency of Congress is required to give it Effect, there appears to be ["such" stricken out] a Diversity of Sentiment with respect to the place for commencing Proceedings under the said Constitution ["as" stricken out]^{which} may prevent a speedy & definite Decision thereon;—and whereas a farther Delay of the other essential parts of this Business might be productive of much national Inconvenience; therefore resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next be the Time for appointing Electors in the several States, which before the said Day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in Febr'y next be the Day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States & vote for a President, & that the first Wednesday in March next be the Time for

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members" (No. 23, p. 107).

commencing Proceedings under the said Constitution, at such place as Congress shall hereafter appoint, or, failing such Appointment, at such place as shall, at the Time immediately preceding the last mention'd Day, be the Seat of Congress.

Tucker Clark

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—M^r Tucker—of new Constitution—
debated & lost—

Sep^t 4th 1788*

Tuesday Sept 9. 1788†

Newhampshire Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware,
Virginia N Carolina S Carolina & Georgia & from Rhode island M^r Arnold

Congress assembled present [“as yesterday together with
New Jersey” stricken out.]

* * * * *

Wednesday Sept 10. 1788

Congress assembled [“present” stricken out] present as
yesterday.

Thursday Sept. 11. 1788.

Congress assembled present as before.—

* * * * *

Friday Sept. ^{12th} 1788

Congress assembled present as before

* * * * *

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid’t & Members”
(No. 23, p. 349).

† From the “Rough” Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

A motion being made by M^r Lee seconded by M^r G ^{ilman—}["ansevoort" stricken out] in the words following

Whereas longer delay in executing the previous arrangements necessary to put into operation the federal government may produce national injury Resolved that the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the time for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the said constitution and that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for [^{the}"appointing" stricken out] electors ["in the several states" stricken out] to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution

A motion was made by M^r Carrington seconded by M^r Madison to amend the proposition by striking out the words "And the present Seat of Congress be the place" and by adding "And Whereas it is of great importance, that a government founded on the principles of conciliation & impartial regard to the Interests and accommodation of ^{the} several parts of the Union should commence in a spirit corresponding with these principles & under every circumstance calculated to prevent Jealousies in one part of the Union, of undue ^{the}biass in public councils or measures towards another part, and it is conceived that these desirable purposes will be much favored by the appointment of some place for the meeting of the new Government more central than the present seat of Congress, and which will at the same time be more likely to obviate disagreeable & injurious discussions concerning the place most fit for the seat of federal business until a permanent seat be established as provided

for by the new Constitution, Resolved that —— be the place for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution—

On the question to agree to this amendment the Yeas & Nays being required by M^r Gilman—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman.....no	}	no
	M ^r Wingate.....no		
Massachusetts	M ^r Dane.....no	}	no
	M ^r Thatcher no		
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington no	}	no
	M ^r Wadsworth no		
	M ^r Edwards.....ay		
New York.....	M ^r Hamilton.....no	}	no
	M ^r Gansevoort no		
New Jersey.....	M ^r Clark no	}	no
	M ^r Dayton.....no		
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine.....ay	}	ay—
	M ^r Meredith ay		
	M ^r Reid ay		
Delaware	M ^r Kearney.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Mitchell.....ay		
Virginia	M ^r Griffin.....ay	}	ay
	M ^r Madison ay		
	M ^r Carrington.....ay		
	M ^r Lee no		
South Carolina...	M ^r Huger.....no	}	no
	M ^r Parker no		
	M ^r Tucker.....no		
Georgia	M ^r Few.....no	}	div ^d
	M ^r Baldwin ay		

so the question was lost—

A motion was then made by M^r Kearny seconded by M^r Mitchell to strike out the words “ [‘and that the first Wednesday of March next be the time,’ stricken out] and the present seat of Congress the place [‘for commencing proceedings under the new Constitution’ stricken out]”—and on the question shall these words stand—the Yeas and Nays being required by M^r Mitchell—

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate.....ay	
Massachusetts ...	M ^r Dane.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Thatcher ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth ay	
	M ^r Edwards.....ay	
New York	M ^r Hamilton ay	} ay
	M ^r Gansevoort ay	
New Jersey	M ^r Clark ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton.....ay	
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith ay	
	M ^r Armstrong.....ay	
	M ^r Reid no	
Delaware	M ^r Kearny.....no	} no
	M ^r Mitchell.....no	
Virginia	M ^r Griffin ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison.....ay	
	M ^r Carrington.....ay	
	M ^r Lee ay	
South Carolina ..	M ^r Huger.....ay	} ay
	M ^r Parker ay	
	M ^r Tucker.....ay	

Georgia M^r Few.....ay }
 M^r Baldwin ay } ay—

so it was resolved in the Affirmative—

The motion being then amended to read as follows—
 Whereas the convention Assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st Feb^y 1787, did on the 17th of Sep^t in the same year, report to the United States in Congress Assembled a constitution for the people of the United States. Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September did resolve unanimously, “that the said report with the resolutions and letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made & provided in that case:” And whereas the Constitution so reported by the Convention, and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, & such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress, and are filed in the Office of the Secretary, therefore Resolved, that the first wednesday in January next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution: that the first Wednesday in Feb^y next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President, and that the first Wednesday in march next be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.—

When the question was about to be put the determination

thereof was postponed till to-morrow by the State of Delaware—

[“And” stricken out] Whereas from the great Diversity of Sentiment prevailing in Congress relative to the Place ^{[“for the Commencement of proceedings under the” stricken out] new Federal Legislature} [“where the Said Government” stricken out] should first convene for the transaction of the public Business. The organization of the Said System of Governm^t as far as the Agency of Congress has been required thereto has met with undue procrastination by which high inconveniences must accrue to the Union at large and much Dissatisfaction and Discontent derived to the Good People of the United States.— And Whereas, [“from the continued” stricken out] the same ^{unhappy} Cause of Delay stile exists and there is ^{but} little apparent likelihood that such Accommodation will result as to gain the Assent of the United States in Cong Assembled to any Place for the Meeting of the s^d Government—And whereas Nevertheless it is of the highest importance to the Welfare of the Union [“and” stricken out] that such steps be pursued by Congress as will tend as far as in their Power lies to promote [“the great End” stricken out] the Measures recommended to their [“Attention” stricken out] by the late Federal Convention. Therefore Resolved that the first Wednesd &c—

and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time [“and such” stricken out] for commencing Proceedings under the Said Constitution at such Place as Congress shall hereafter appoint

M^r Kearny Mitchel to

Therefore resolved that the first Wednesday in January

nex be the time for the appointing Electors under the Said
Constitution That the

[INDORSEMENT.]

Motion—

M^r Kearny—
respecting Constitution—

Sep^t 12th 1788—*

Saturday Sept 13. 1788†

Congress assembled present New hampshire Massachusetts
Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Vir-
ginia North Carolina South Carolina & Georgia & from
Rhodeisland M^r Arnold & from Delaware M^r Kearny

On the question to agree to the proposition which was
yesterday postponed by the state of Delaware the yeas &
nays being required by M^r Gilman

New Hampshire	M ^r Gilman	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wingate	ay	
Massachusetts . . .	M ^r Dane	ay	} ay
	M ^r Thatcher	ay	
Connecticut	M ^r Huntington	ay	} ay
	M ^r Wadsworth	ay	
New York	M ^r Hamilton	ay	} ay
	M ^r Gansevoort	ay	
New Jersey	M ^r Clarke	ay	} ay
	M ^r Dayton	ay	
Pennsylvania	M ^r Irvine	ay	} ay
	M ^r Meredith	ay	
	M ^r Armstrong	ay	
	M ^r Reid	ay	

* From "Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid't & Members"
(No. 23, p. III).

† From the "Rough" Journal of Congress (No. 1, vol. 39).

Virginia	M ^r Griffin	ay	} ay
	M ^r Madison	ay	
	M ^r Carrington	ay	
	M ^r Lee	ay	
South Carolina . . .	M ^r Parker	ay	} ay
	M ^r Tucker	ay	
Georgia	M ^r Few	ay	} ay
	M ^r Baldwin	ay	

So it was resolved as follows

Whereas the Convention assembled in Philadelphia pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the 21st of Feb^y 1787 did on the 17th of Sept in the same year report to the United States in Congress assembled a constitution for the people of the United States, Whereupon Congress on the 28 of the same Sept did resolve unanimously "That the said report with the resolutions & letter accompanying the same be transmitted to the several legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case" And whereas the constitution so reported by the Convention and by Congress transmitted to the several legislatures has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by Congress and are filed in the Office of the Secretary therefore Resolved That the first Wednesday in Jan^y next be the day for appointing Electors in the several states, which before the said day shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in feb^y next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president; And that the

first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution—

* * * * *

THE Committee consisting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Tucker, to whom were referred the ratifications of the New Constitution which have been transmitted to Congress by the several ratifying States, Report as follows:

RESOLVED, That w[original mutilated]eas the Federal [mutilated]ed in Philadelphia pursuant to the Resolution of C[mutilated] of the 21st of February, 1787, did on the 17th of September, in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, in the words following, viz. “We the People, &c.”—Whereupon Congress on the 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimously, “That the said Report, with the Resolutions and Letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State, by the People thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention made and provided in that case.” And whereas the States of New-Hamp[mutilated] Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-[mutilated] Pennsylvani[mutilated] have duly [mutilated] by the several Ratifications of the said States returned to Congress, and filed in the Office of the Secretary; and it is expedient that Proceedings do commence thereon as early as may be; therefore, RESOLVED, That the first Wednesday in [^{Jan^y”}“December” stricken out] next be the day for appointing Electors in the several States which

[“have, or shall” stricken out] before the said day, have^{shall} ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in [“January” stricken out]^{Febv} next be the day for the Electors to assemble in their respective States and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in [“February” stricken out]^{March} next be the time; [“and the town of Baltimore in Maryland—the place” stricken out] for commencing proceedings under the said Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 53

Report—

Mr Carrington

Mr Edwards

Mr Baldwin

Mr Otis

Mr Tucker—

for commencing proceedings under the Constitution—

Passed Sep^t 13th 1788—

Motions enclosed—*

* From “Reports of Committees Relating to Congress, Presid’t & Members” (No. 23, p. 329).

State of North-Carolina.

IN CONVENTION, AUGUST 1, 1788.

Resolved, That a Declaration of Rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the great Principles of civil and religious Liberty, and the unalienable Rights of the People, together with Amendments to the most ambiguous and exceptional Parts of the said Constitution of Government, ought to be laid before Congress, and the Convention of the States that shall or may be called for the Purpose of Amending the said Constitution, for their consideration, previous to the Ratification of the Constitution aforesaid, on the part of the State of North Carolina.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

1st That there are certain natural rights of which men, when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life, and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2d. That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates therefore are their trustees, and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3d. That Government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people; and that the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and

oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

4th That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator or judge, or any other public office to be hereditary.

5th. That the legislative, executive and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the public burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people; and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the Constitution of Government, and the laws shall direct.

6th. That elections of Representatives in the legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of suffrage: and no aid, charge, tax or fee can be set, rated, or levied upon the people without their own consent, or that of their representatives, so elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.

7th. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority without the consent of the representatives, of the people in the Legislature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8th. That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for

evidence and be allowed counsel in his favor, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

9th That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchises, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed.

11th. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greatest securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

12th. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments, or regulations contravening these rights, are oppressive and unjust.

13th. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted,

14. That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures of his person, his papers, and property: all warrants therefore to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without

information upon oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive, and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person without specially naming or describing the place or person, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of Liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state. That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to Liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all cases, the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

18th. That no soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the Laws direct

19th. That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead.

20. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only

by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference to others.

Amendments to the Constitution.

I. **T**HAT each state in the union shall, respectively, retain every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this constitution delegated to the Congress of the United States, or to the departments of the Federal Government.

II. That there shall be one representative for every 30,000, according to the enumeration or census, mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which, that number shall be continued or increased, as Congress shall direct, upon the principles fixed in the constitution, by apportioning the representatives of each state to some greater number of people from time to time, as population encreases.

III. When Congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the executive power of each state, of the quota of such State, according to the census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised: And if the legislature of any state shall pass a law, which shall be effectual for raising such quota at the time required by Congress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall not be collected in such state.

IV. That the members of the senate and house of representatives shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding any

civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall, respectively, be elected.

V. That the journals of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy.

VI. That a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published at least once in every year.

VII. That no commercial treaty shall be ratified without the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate: And no treaty, ceding, contracting, or restraining or suspending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them or their, or any of their rights or claims to fishing in the American seas, or navigating the American rivers shall be made, but in cases of the most urgent and extreme necessity; nor shall any such treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively.

VIII. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce shall be passed without the consent of two-thirds of the members present in both houses.

IX. That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the members present in both houses.

X. That no soldier shall be enlisted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war

XI. That each state, respectively, shall have the power to

provide for organizing, arming and disciplining its own militia whensoever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. That the militia shall not be subject to martial law, except when in actual service in time of war, invasion or rebellion: And when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject only to such fines, penalties, and punishments as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state.

XII. That Congress shall not declare any state to be in rebellion without the consent of at least two-thirds of all the members present of both houses.

XIII. That the exclusive power of Legislation given to Congress over the federal town and its adjacent district, and other places, purchased or to be purchased by Congress, of any of the states, shall extend only to such regulations as respect the police and good government thereof.

XIV. That no person shall be capable of being president of the United States for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years.

XV. That the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such courts of admiralty as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish in any of the different states. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different states. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers

and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party; the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction, in all other cases before mentioned; the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to matters of law only, except in cases of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in which the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this constitution, except in disputes between states about their territory; disputes between persons claiming lands under the grants of different states, and suits for debts due to the united states.

XVI That in criminal prosecutions, no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury.

XVII. That Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse or be disabled by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same.

XVIII. That those clauses which declare that Congress shall not exercise certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever to extend the powers of Congress; but that they be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise, as inserted merely for greater caution.

XIX That the laws ascertaining the compensation of senators and representatives for their services be postponed in their operation, until after the election of representatives

immediately succeeding the passing thereof, that excepted, which shall first be passed on the subject,

XX. That some tribunal, other than the senate, be provided for trying impeachments of senators.

XXI That the salary of a judge shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office, otherwise than by general regulations of salary which may take place, on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years, to commence from the time such salaries shall be first ascertained by Congress.

XXII. That Congress erect no company of merchants with exclusive advantages of commerce.

XXIII. That no treaties which shall be directly opposed to the existing laws of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be valid until such laws shall be repealed, or made conformable to such treaty; nor shall any treaty be valid which is contradictory to the constitution of the United States.

XXIV. That the latter part of the fifth paragraph of the 9th section of the first article be altered to read thus,—Nor shall vessels bound to a particular state be obliged to enter or pay duties in any other; nor when bound from any one of the States be obliged to clear in another.

XXV. That Congress shall not directly or indirectly, either by themselves or thro' the judiciary, interfere with any one of the states in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating and discharging the public securities of any one of the states: But each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the above purposes as they shall think proper.

XXVI That Congress shall not introduce foreign troops

into the United States without the consent of two-thirds of the members present of both houses.

SAM JOHNSTON President,

By order

J HUNT Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Proceedings of the Convention of the State of North-Carolina.

Receiv'd September 13th 1788-

Enter'd—page 167@179—

Fayette Ville, State of North Carolina

4th of December 1789

Sir

By order of the Convention of the people of this State, I have the Honor to transmit to you the Ratification and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the said Convention in behalf of the People

With Sentiments of the highest Consideration and Respect, I have the Honor to be Sir

Your most faithfull and

Obedient Servant

SAM JOHNSTON

President of the Convention

The President of the United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o Carolina

Letter Dec^r 4th 1789—from Sam^l Johnston Esq^r President of the Convention of the State of North Carolina—transmitting the form of the Adoption & Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by said State.—

Filed in this office Jan^y 12th 1790

State of North Carolina

IN CONVENTION Whereas The General Convention which met in Philadelphia in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, did recommend to the Citizens of the United States a Constitution or form of Government in the following words Viz^t.

We the People of the United States, In order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. Art 1st
 Sect 1st All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Sect. 2 The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch

of the state legislature. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of Twenty five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, The Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment. Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of

the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided. The Senate shall chuse their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representa-

tives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require ^{secrecy} _^; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States, They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they

shall not be questioned in any other place. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it become a law be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may

be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power, To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States: To borrow money on the credit of the United States: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes: To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States: To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures: To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States: To establish post offices and post roads: To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries: To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court: To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations: To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water: To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years: To provide and maintain a navy: To make rules for the government and

regulation of the land and naval forces: To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions: To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings:— And To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before

directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State. Sect. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of ^{the} Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress, No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or Ships of war in time of peace, enter into any any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent

danger as will not admit of delay Article 2. Sect. 1.
The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this

purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President. The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No Person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated times receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them, before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that

“I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.” Sect. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into ^{the} actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session. Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of

adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors Article, 3.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States. shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior court. shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all ^{the} other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law

and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed. Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Article 4. Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. Sect. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be

due. Sect. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State to be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State. Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this union a Republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence. Article, 5. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Article 6. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before

the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. Article 7. The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Resolved, that this Convention in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said Constitution and form of Government. Done in Convention this 21 day of November 1789.

SAM JOHNSTON, President of the
Convention

J HUNT
JAMES TAYLOR } Secretaries

Rhode Island,

Newport June 9th 1790

Sir,

I had on the 29th Ulto the Satisfaction of addressing you after the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the Convention of this State. I have now the Honor of Inclosing the Ratification as then agreed upon by the Convention of the People of this State; the Legislature is now in Session in this Town, an Appointment of Senators will undoubtedly take place in the present Week, and from what appears to be the sense of the Legislature, it may be expected that the Gentlemen who may be appointed will Immediately proceed to take their seats in the Senate of the United States.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect, Sir,

Your obed^t humble Servant

DANIEL OWEN Pres^t

President of the United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

Rhode Island

Letter June 9th 1790—from Daniel Owen Esq^r President of the Convention of the State of Rhode Island—transmitting the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States by said State.—

Rec^d from the President of the U: States—June 16th 1790—

We the People of the United States. in order to form a more more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article 1.

Sect. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sect. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner

as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Mary-land six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writts of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when elected, be an Inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, and shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President, pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof: But the Congress may at any time by Law make and alter such regulations except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may^{be} authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish it's members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of the one fifth part of those present, be entered on journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either Hous , they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under

the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law.

But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent it's return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented

to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post offices and post-roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

To provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise the like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings: And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year

one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when is cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any

imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article 2.

Sect. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall met in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of ^{the} government of

the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such Number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice-President.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or

of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully “execute the office of President of the United States, and will “to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the “constitution of the United States.”

Sect. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the

Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article 3.

Sect. 1. The Judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts

as the Congress may from time to times ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Court, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction [^] both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies,

giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the life of the person attainted.

Article 4.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of

states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature, cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article 5.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its^{shall} consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article 6.

All Debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid

against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article 7.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In Witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,

And Deputy from Virginia.

New-Hampshire, { JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN,

Massachusetts,	{ NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.
Connecticut,	{ WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN,.
New-York,	ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
New-Jersey,	{ WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WILLIAM PATTERSON, JONATHAN DAYTON,
Pennsylvania.	{ BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, THOMAS MIFFLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER. THOMAS FITZSIMONS, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, GOVERNEUR MORRIS.
Delaware,	{ GEORGE READ, GUNNING BEDFORD, junior, JOHN DICKINSON, RICHARD BASSETT, JACOB BROOM.
Maryland,	{ JAMES M ^C HENRY, DANIEL OF S ^T THOMAS JENIFER, DANIEL CARROL.
Virginia,	{ JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, jun ^r
North-Carolina	{ WILLIAM BLOUNT, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, HUGH WILLIAMSON

South Carolina,	{	JOHN RUTLEDGE, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, CHARLES PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER,
Georgia,	{	WILLIAM FEW, ABRAHAM BALDWIN,

Attest,
WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary,

In Convention.

Monday, September 17, 1787,

Present.

The States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr Hamilton from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia:

Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine states shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which shall have ratified the same, and a day on

which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the electors shall be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed, and directed, as the constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous Order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary,

Ratification of the Constitution, by the Convention
of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Planta-
tions.

We the Delegates of the People of the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, duly elected and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (a Copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously

and deliberately considered the present situation of this State, do declare and make known

1st That there are certain natural rights, of which men when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of Life and Liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting Property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2^d That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the People; that magistrates therefore are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3^d That the powers of government may be reassumed by the people, whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness:—That the rights of the States respectively, to nominate and appoint all State Officers, and every other power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States or to the departments of government thereof, remain to the people of the several states, or their respective State Governments to whom they may have granted the same; and that those clauses in the said constitution which declare that Congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply, that Congress is entitled to any powers not given by the said constitution, but such clauses are to be construed as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

4th That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, and not by force or violence, and therefore all men, have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society

ought to be favoured, or established by law in preference to others.

5th That the legislative, executive and judiciary powers of government, should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the publick burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people, and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections, in which all, or any part of the former members, to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the constitution of government and the laws shall direct.

6th That elections of representatives in legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to the community ought to have the right of suffrage, and no aid,^{charge} tax or fee can be set, rated or levied upon the people, without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner assented for the publick good.

7th That all power of suspending laws or the execution of laws, by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people in the legislature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8th That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence and be allowed counsel in his favour, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; (except in the government of the land and naval

forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

9th That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or dis-seised of his freehold, liberties, privileges, or franchises, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the trial by jury, or by the law of the land.

10th That every freeman restrained of his liberty, is intitled to a remedy, to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11th That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man the antient trial by jury, as hath been exercised by us and our ancestors, from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, is one of the greatest securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolate.

12th That every freeman ought to obtain right and justice, freely and without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments or regulations contravening these rights, are oppressive and unjust.

13th That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

14th That every person has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers or his property, and therefore that all warrants to search suspected places or seize any person, his papers or his property, without information upon oath, or affirmation, of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive, and that all general

warrants (or such in which the place or person suspected, are not particularly designated,) are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

15th That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together, to consult for their common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every person has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

16th That the people have a right to freedom of speech and of writing, and publishing their sentiments, that freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th That the people have a right to keep and bear arms, that a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free state; that the militia shall not be subject to martial law except in time of war, rebellion or insurrection; that standing armies in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity; and that at all times the military should be under strict subordination to the civil power; that in time of peace no soldier ought to be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, and in time of war, only by the civil magistrate, in such manner as the law directs.

18th That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms, ought to be exempted, upon payment of an equivalent, to employ another to bear arms in his stead.

Under these impressions, and declaring, that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid, are consistant with the said constitution, and in confidence that the amendments hereafter mentioned,

will receive an early and mature consideration, and conformably to the fifth article of said constitution, speedily become a part thereof; We the said delegates, in the name, and in the behalf of the People, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations, do by these Presents, assent to, and ratify the said Constitution. In full confidence nevertheless, that until the amendments hereafter proposed and undermentioned shall be agreed to and ratified, pursuant to the aforesaid fifth article, the militia of this State will not be continued in service out of this State for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof; That the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this State, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of this state shall neglect, or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same; and that in those cases, such power will only be exercised, until the legislature of this State shall make provision in the Premises, that the Congress will not lay direct taxes within this State, but when the monies arising from the Impost, Tonnage and Excise shall be insufficient for the publick exigencies, nor until the Congress shall have first made a requisition upon this State to assess, levy and pay the amount of such requisition, made agreeable to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner, as the legislature of this State shall judge best, and that the Congress will not lay any capitation or poll tax.

Done in Convention, at Newport in the County of
Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations, the twenty ninth day of May, in

the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

By order of the Convention,

DANIEL OWEN President

Attest, DANIEL UPDIKE Sec^{ty}

And the Convention, do in the name and behalf of the People of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, enjoin it upon their Senators and Representative or Representatives, which may be elected to represent this State in Congress, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification of the following Amendments to the said Constitution, in the manner prescribed therein, and in ^{all} laws to be passed by the Congress in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of the said amendments, as far as the constitution will admit.

Amendments.

1st The United States shall guarantee to each State its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this constitution expressly delegated to the United States.

2^d That Congress shall not alter, modify or interfere in the times, places or manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse or be disabled by invasion or rebellion to prescribe the same; or in case when the the provision made by the states, is so imperfect as that no consequent election is had, and then only until the legislature of such state, shall make provision in the premises.

3^d It is declared by the Convention, that the judicial power of the United States, in cases in which a state may be a party, does not extend to criminal prosecutions, or to authorize any suit by any person against a State; but to remove all doubts or controversies respecting the same, that it be especially expressed as a part of the constitution of the United States, that Congress shall not directly or indirectly, either by themselves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the states, in the redemption of paper money already emitted and now in circulation, or in liquidating or discharging the publick securities of any ^{one} state: that each and every state shall have the exclusive right of making such laws and regulations for the before mentioned purpose, as they shall think proper.

4th That no amendments to the constitution of the United States hereafter to be made, pursuant to the fifth article, shall take effect, or become a part of the constitution of the United States after the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, without the consent of eleven of the states, heretofore united under one confederation.

5th That the judicial powers of the United States shall extend to no possible case, where ^{the} cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this constitution, except in disputes between states about their territory, disputes between persons claiming lands under grants of different states, and debts due to the United States.

6th That no person shall be compelled to do military duty, otherwise than by voluntary enlistment, except in cases of general invasion; any thing in the second paragraph of the sixth article of the constitution, or any law made under the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

7th That no capitation or poll-tax shall ever be laid by Congress.

8th In cases of direct taxes, Congress shall first make requisitions on the several states to assess, levy and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions, in such way and manner, as the legislatures of the several states shall judge best; and in case any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time prescribed in such requisition.

9th That Congress shall lay no direct taxes, without the consent of the legislatures of three fourths of the states in the Union.

10th That the journals of the proceedings of the Senate and house of Representatives shall be published as soon as conveniently may be, at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy.

11th That regular statements of the receipts and expenditures of all publick monies, shall be published at least once a year.

12th As standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity; and as at all times the military should be under strict subordination to the civil power, that therefore no standing army, or regular troops shall be raised, or kept up in time of peace.

13th That no monies be borrowed on the credit of the United States without the assent of two thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each house.

14th That the Congress shall not declare war, without the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators and Representatives present in each house.

15th That the words "without the consent of Congress" in the seventh clause in the ninth section of the first article of the constitution be expunged.

16th That no judge of the supreme court of the United States, shall hold any other office under the United States, or any of them; nor shall any officer appointed by Congress, or by the President and Senate of the United States, be permitted to hold any office under the appointment of any of the states.

17th As a traffick tending to establish or continue the slavery of any part of the human species, is disgraceful to ^{the cause of} liberty and humanity, that Congress shall, as soon as may be, promote and establish such laws and regulations, as may effectually prevent the importation of slaves of every description into the United States.

18th That the State Legislatures have power to recall, when they think it expedient, their federal senators, and to send others in their stead.

19th That Congress have power to establish a uniform rule of inhabitanacy, or settlement of the poor of the different States throughout the United States.

20th That Congress erect no company with exclusive advantages of commerce.

21st That when two members shall move or call for the ayes and nays on any question, they shall be entered on the journals of the houses respectively.

Done in Convention at Newport, in the County of
Newport in the State of Rhode-Island and Provi-

dence Plantations, the twenty ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the fourteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By order of the Convention,

DANIEL OWEN President.

Attest DANIEL UPDIKE. Sect^y,

Congress of the United States,
begun and held at the City of New-York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hun-
dred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the benificent ends of its institution:

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz^t

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article the first....After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which, the

proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second....No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third....Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth....A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth....No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the sixth....The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing

the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh....No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article the eighth....In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article the ninth....In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article the tenth....Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the eleventh....The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the twelfth..The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAM. A. OTIS Secretary of the Senate.

Burlington Augs^t 4th 1790

Sir—

I have the Honour to transmit An Exemplified Copy of
A Law of the State of New-Jersey, Ratifying Certain Amend-
ments to the Constitution of the United States,

I have the Honour to be

Your Most Ob^{dt}

Humb^l Serv^t

ELISHA LAWRENCE.

The Pres^{dt}

of the United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 1.

Letter August 4. 1790

Elisha Lawrence

enclosing Ratification of amendments to Constitution of U. S.
by N. Jersey

Received August 6. 1790.—

State of New-Jersey.

The Honorable Elisha Lawrence Esquire, Vice
President, Captain General and Commander in
[SEAL.] Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey and
Territories thereunto belonging Chancellor and
Ordinary in the same.

To all to whom these Presents shall comé Greeting.

These are to certify—That Bowes Reed Esq^r whose name

is subscribed to the annexed Certificate, certifying the annexed Law, to be a true Copy taken from the Original enrolled in his Office, is, and was at the time of signing thereof, Secretary of the State of New Jersey; and that full faith and credit is and ought to be due to his attestation as such.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed at the City of Burlington the third day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety, and of Our Independence the fifteenth.

ELISHA LAWRENCE

By His Honors Comand.

BOWES REED Sec^y

State of New-Jersey

An Act to ratify on the part of this State certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday the fourth day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine; Resolved, two thirds of both houses concurring that sundry Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which Articles when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution: And whereas the President of the United States did in pursuance of a Resolve of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled transmit to the

Governor of this State the amendments proposed by Congress which were by him laid before the Legislature for their consideration; Wherefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same. That the following Articles proposed by Congress in addition to and amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to wit,

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution there shall be one representative for every Thirty thousand until the number shall amount to one hundred after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than One hundred Representatives nor less than one representative for every Forty thousand persons until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred After which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives nor more than one Representative for every Fifty thousand persons.

Article the third. Congress shall make no Law respecting an Establishment of Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof or abridging the freedom of Speech, or of the Press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and ^{to} petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any House, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of War but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

Article the sixth. The right of the People to be secure in their persons, Houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by Oath or Affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a Capital, or otherwise infamous Crime, unless on a presentment or Indictment of a Grand-Jury except in cases arising in the Land or Naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of War or Public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in Jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any Criminal case to be a Witness against himself, nor be deprived of life liberty or property without due process of Law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article the eighth. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and Public Trial by an impartial Jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed which district shall have been previously ascertained by Law and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation to be confronted with the Witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article the ninth. In suits at Common Law where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of Trial by Jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the rules of the Common Law.

Article the tenth. Excessive Bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People.

Article the twelfth. The Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the People." be and the same are hereby ratified and adopted by the State of New Jersey.

Council Chamber.

November 20th 1789.

This Bill having been three times read in Council,
Resolved,

That the same do pass

By order of the House

WIL LIVINGSTON Pres^t

House of Assembly Novem-

ber 19th 1789.

This Bill having been three times read in this House,
Resolved,

That the same do pass

By order of the House.

JOHN BEATTY. Speaker

City of Burlington
State of New Jersey
August 3^d A D 1790. }

These are to Certify that the annexed Law is a true Copy taken from the Original, enrolled in my Office.

BOWES REED Sec^y

Annapolis January 15th 1790

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of An Act of the Legislature of Maryland, to ratify certain Articles in addition to and amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

I have the Honor to be

with the highest respect Sir

Your most Obed^t Servant

J. E. HOWARD

His Excellency

The President of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency

The President of the United States—

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 2

Letter—Jan^y 15th 1790—from the Gov^r of the State of Maryland, and Act of said State, ratifying the Amendments to the Constitution of the U: States.—

transmitted to this Office, by order of the President of the United States—Jan^y 25th 1790.....

An Act to ratify certain articles in addition to and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas it is provided by the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States of America, that Congress whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to the said Constitution or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by Conventions in three fourths thereof as the one or the other modes of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

And Whereas at a Session of the United States begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday the fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, it was Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the said United States in Congress assembled two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which articles when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution viz^t—

Article the first. After the first enumeration, required by the first article of the Constitution there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which the proportion shall be ^{so} regulated by Congress that there shall be not

less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.—

Article the second. No law varying the compensation for the services of ^{the} Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an Election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—

Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.— Article the fifth. No Soldier shall in time of Peace be quartered in any House, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.— Article the Sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.— Article the Seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the Land or Naval forces or in the Militia when in actual service in time of

War or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of Law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.— Article the eighth. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the Crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation to be confronted with the Witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.—

Article the ninth. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty Dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.— Article the tenth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.— Article the Eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.—

Article the twelfth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,

That the aforesaid articles and each of them be and they are hereby confirmed and ratified

By the House of Dele-	By the Senate Dec ^r 19. 1789
gates December 17. 1789.	Read and assented to—By
Read and assented to.	order H ^y RIDGELY Cl
By order W HARWOOD Cl.	

J E HOWARD (Seal appendant)

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the original engrossed Act, as passed by the Legislature of the State of Maryland

T. JOHNSON J^r Cl. Council

Maryland ss^t In Testimony that Thomas Johnson Junior is Clerk of the Executive Council for the State of Maryland I have hereto affixed the Great Seal of the said State Witness my hand this fifteenth day of January Anno Domini 1790.—

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD Reg. Cur. Can.

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

Rockingham May.. 25th 1790.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to transmit you herewith inclosed an Act of the General Assembly of this State passed at their last Session entituled “An Act to ratify the amendments to “the Constitution of the United States”

Your Communication of the 20th of February last of the Act of Congress entituled “An Act for giving effect to “the Acts therein mentioned in respect to the State of North “Carolina and other purposes” I have been duly honoured with, and have announced the same to the Citizens of this State.—

I have the honour to be with
very great respect Sir,
your very humble Servant

ALEX: MARTIN

The President of the United
States of America

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency George Washington,
President of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 3

Letter, May 25th 1790. Gov^r of N^o Carolina to The President of the United States. transmitting—“An Act to

“ratify the Amendments to the Constitution of the United
“States.”—

Rec^d from the President June 11th 1790

N^o 3
—North Carolina—

State of North Carolina

His Excellency Alexander Martin Esquire Governor,
Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over
the said State

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

To all to whom these presents shall come

It is certified That the honorable James Glasgow Esquire
who hath attested the annexed Copy of an Act of the
General Assembly of this State was at the time thereof and
now is Secretary of the said State and that full faith and
Credit are due to his Official Acts

ALEX: MARTIN

Given under my Hand and the great Seal of the State
at Danbury the fourteenth day of Feb: Anno Dom
1790 and in the XIV year of our Independence

By his Excellys Com^d

THO: ROGERS P Sec

An Act to ratify the amendments to the Constitution of
the United States

Whereas the senate and house of representatives of the
United States of America in Congress Assembled on the

fourth day of March did Resolve, two thirds of both Houses concurring that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which Articles when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution

Article I After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty Thousand persons.

Article II No Law, varying the compensation for the service of the senators and representatives, shall take effect until an Election of representatives shall have intervened.

Article III Congress shall make no Law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of greevancies.

Article IV A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed

Article V No soldier shall in the time of peace, be quartered

in any House without the consent of the owner, nor in time of War, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

Article VI The right of the people to be secure in their persons, Houses, papers, and Effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article VII No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same Offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life liberty or property, without due process of Law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VIII In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district where the Crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by Law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of Council for his defence—

Article IX. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by a Jury, shall

be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of common Law——

Article X. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted

Article XI. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article XII. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Be it Therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said amendments agreeable to the fifth article of the Original Constitution be held and ratified on the part of this State as articles in addition to and amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America.

CHA^s JOHNSON S. S.

S. CABARRUS S. H. C.

Read three times and ratified In General Assembly this 22nd day of December A D. 1789
State of North Carolina

I James Glasgow Secretary of the said State do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Original Act of the Assembly filed in the Secretarys Office

In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my Hand this tenth day of February 1790

J GLASGOW

Charleston January 28. 1790

Sir

I have the honour to transmit you the entire adoption by the Legislature of this state of the Amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States.—

I am with the

most perfect Esteem and

Respect Your Most

Obedient servant

CHARLES PINCKNEY

To

The President Of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

To

The President Of The United States—

In New-York.

Charles Pinckney

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 4

Act. South Carolina—adopting the Amendments to the Constitution—

Rec^d March 31st 1790—

In the House of Representatives January 18th 1790

The House took into consideration the Report of the Committee to whom was referred the Resolution of the Con-

gress of the United States of the 4th day of March 1789 proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the United States Viz^t

“Congress of the United States”

“^{and held}Begun[^] at the City of New York on Wednesday the”
 “fourth of March, One Thousand Seven hundred and”
 “Eighty Nine”—

“The Conventions of a Number of the States having at”
 “the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a”
 “desire, in order to prevent Misconstruction or abuse of”
 “it’s powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses”
 “should be added, And as extending the ground of Public”
 “Confidence in the Government will best insure the benefi-”
 “cent ends of it’s institution”—

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-”
 “tives of the United States of America in Congress”
 “Assembled, two thirds of both Houses Concurring that”
 “the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures”
 “of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution”
 “of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when”
 “ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures to be”
 “Valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said”
 “Constitution Viz”

“Articles”

“In addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of”
 “the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and”
 “Ratified by the Legislatures of the several States; pursu-”
 “ant to the fifth Article of the Original Constitution”—
 “Article 1st After the first enumeration required by the”
 “first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Repre-”
 “sentative for every Thirty Thousand, until the Number”

“shall Amount to One hundred, after which the proportion”
 “shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not”
 “less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than One”
 “Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the”
 “Number of Representatives shall amount to Two hun-”
 “dred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by”
 “Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred”
 “Representatives, nor more than one Representative for”
 “every Fifty Thousand persons”

“Article 2nd No Law Varying the Compensation for the”
 “Services of the Senators and Representatives shall take”
 “effect, until an Election of Representatives shall have”
 “intervened”—

“Article 3rd Congress shall make no Law respecting an”
 “establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise”
 “thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the”
 “press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble,”
 “and to petition the Government for^a Redress of Griev-”
 “ances”—

“Article 4th A well regulated Militia being necessary to the”
 “security of a free State, the right of the people to keep”
 “and bear Arms shall not be infringed”—

“Article 5th No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quar-”
 “tered in any House, without the Consent of the Owner,”
 “nor in time of War, but in a manner prescribed by”
 “Law”

“Article 6th The right of the people to be secure, in their”
 “persons, Houses, papers and effects, against unreasona-”
 “ble searches and seizures, shall not be Violated, and no”
 “Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported”
 “by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the”

“place to be Searched; and the persons or things to be”
 “Seized”—

“Article 7th No person shall be held to Answer for a Cap-”
 “ital or otherwise infamous Crime, unless on a presentment”
 “or Indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising”
 “in the Land or Naval Forces, or in the Militia^{when} in”
 “Actual Service, in time of War or public danger, nor shall”
 “any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put”
 “in Jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any”
 “Criminal case to be a Witness against himself nor be”
 “deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of”
 “Law; nor shall private property be taken for public use”
 “without Just Compensation”

“Article 8th In all Criminal prosecutions, the Accused shall”
 “enjoy the right to a Speedy and public trial, by an impar-”
 “tial Jury of the State and District wherein the Crime shall”
 “have been committed, which District shall have been pre-”
 “viously ascertained by Law, and to be informed of the”
 “Nature and cause of the Accusation; to be confronted with”
 “the Witnesses against him; to have Compulsory process”
 “for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the”
 “Assistance of Counsel for his defence.”

“Article 9th In suits at Common Law, where the Value in”
 “Controversy shall exceed Twenty Dollars, the right of”
 “trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a”
 “Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the”
 “United States, than according to the Rules of the Com-”
 “mon Law”

“Article 10th Excessive bail Shall not be required, nor”
 “Excessive Fines imposed, nor Cruel and unusual punish-”
 “ments inflicted”

"Article 11th The enumeration in the Constitution, of Certain rights shall not be Construed to deny or disparage" "others retained by the people,"

"Article 12th The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people—"

"FREDERICK A MUHLENBERG Speaker"

"of the House of Representatives"—

"JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate"

"Attest, JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives"

"SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary of the Senate"

Which being read through— was agreed to—

Whereupon

Resolved, That this House do adopt the said Several Articles and that they become a part of the Constitution of the United States—

Resolved that the Resolutions be sent to the Senate for their concurrence—

By order of the House—

JACOB READ

Speaker of the House of Representatives

In the Senate January 19th 1790

Resolved that this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing Resolutions—

By order of the Senate

D: DE SAUSSURE

President of the Senate.

Durham in New Hampshire Jan^y 29th 1789

Sir

I have the honor to inclose you for the Information of Congress a vote of the assembly of this State to Accept, all the Articles of Amendments to the Constitution, of the united States Except the Second which was rejected; I have the honor to be with the most profound respect sir your most obedient and very humble serv^t,

JN^o SULLIVAN

The President of the }
united States—

[ADDRESS.]

To The President of the
United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 5

Letter—Jan^y 29th 1790

President of N Hampshire transmitting certified copy of a vote of the Legislature, accepting the Amendments to the Constitution, except the second Article—

Rec^d Feb^y 16th 1790—

State of New }
Hampshire } In the House of Representatives Jan^y 25th 1790

Upon reading & maturely considering the proposed amendments to the federal Constitution,

Voted to accept the whole of said Amendments except
the second Article which was rejected—

Sent up for Concurrence

THO^s BARTLETT Speaker

In Senate the same day read & concurred

J. PEARSON Sec^y

A true copy

Attest JOSEPH PEARSON Sec^y

Sir,

Agreeably to the Directions of the General Assembly of this State, I do myself the Honour to inclose your Excellency their Ratification of the Articles proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution of The United States; and

am, with every Sentiment of Esteem,

Delaware, Sir, Your Excellency's

Feb. 19. 1790. most obed^t humble Servant

JOSHUA CLAYTON

His Excellency George Washington, President of
The United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 6

Act of the State of Delaware—adopting the Amendments to the Constitution—except the first Art
filed March 9th 1790—

Congress of the United States,
begun and held at the City of New York, on
Wednesday the fourth of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive Clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public

confidence in the Government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its Institution—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution—Viz:

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article the First,....After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which, the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second....No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the Third.....Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of Speech, or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the Fourth,.....A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the Fifth.....No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the Sixth.....The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the Seventh,.....No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article the Eighth....In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article the Ninth.....In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a Jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article the Tenth,.....Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the Eleventh.....The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the Twelfth.....The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG Speaker

of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAM. A. OTIS Secretary of the Senate.

The General Assembly of Delaware

Having taken into their Consideration the
above amendments proposed by Congress to
the respective Legislatures of the several States,
Resolved, that the First Article be postponed.
Resolved, that the General Assembly do agree to
the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh,
Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth
Articles; and We do hereby assent to, ratify, and
confirm the same, as Part of the Constitution of
The United States.

[SEAL.] In Testimony whereof We have caused the Great-
Seal of The State to be hereunto affixed this
twenty eighth Day of January in the Year of Our
Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety,
and in the Fourteenth Year of the Independence
of The Delaware State.

Signed, by Order of Council,

GEO. MITCHELL Speaker

Signed, by Order of the House of Assembly,

JEHU DAVIS Speaker

[INDORSEMENT.]

Amendments proposed to the Constitution.

In Assembly of Pennsylvania

March 11. 1790

Sir

I have the Honour to transmit an exemplified Copy of the Act declaring the Assent of this State to certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States that you may be pleased to lay it before Congress—

With the greatest Respect

I have the Honour to be

Your obed^t Serv^t

RICHARD PETERS Speaker

His Excellency

The President of the United States—

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency George Washington

President of the United States

New York

In General Assembly.

State of Pennsylvania, to wit.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania being the Legislature thereof: I do hereby Certify that the paper hereunto annexed

contains an exact and true Exemplification of the Act whereof it purports to be a Copy, by virtue whereof the several Amendments therein mentioned, proposed to the Constitution of the United States were on the part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety

RICHARD PETERS Speaker

An Act declaring the assent of this State to certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 1st Whereas in pursuance of the fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States certain Articles of amendment to the said Constitution have been proposed by the Congress of the United States, for the consideration of the Legislatures of the several States: And Whereas this House being the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, having maturely deliberated thereupon, have resolved to adopt and ratify the Articles hereafter enumerated, as part of the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2^d Be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Congress thereof viz^t

“Article 3. Congress shall make no Law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the Press, or the

“right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition
“the Government for a redress of grievances.

“Article 4th A well regulated Militia being necessary to the
“security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and
“bear Arms shall not be infringed.

“Article 5. No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in
“any House without the consent of the Owner, nor in time
“of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by Law.

“Article 6. The right of the people to be secure in their
“persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable
“searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no war-
“rants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by
“oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to
“be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

“Article 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital
“or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or
“indictment of a Grand-Jury, except in cases arising in the
“land or naval forces or in the Militia when in actual service
“in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be
“subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of
“life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case
“to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life,
“liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall
“private property be taken for public use without just com-
“pensation.

“Article 8. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall
“enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial
“Jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have
“been committed, which district shall have been previously
“ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and
“cause of the accusation to be confronted with the witnesses

“against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining
 “witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of
 “Counsel for his defence.

“Article 9. In suits at common law, where the value in con-
 “troversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by
 “Jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a Jury shall be
 “otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States,
 “than according to the rules of the Common Law.

“Article 10. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor exces-
 “sive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments
 “inflicted”

“Article 11. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain
 “rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others
 “retained by the people.

“Article 12. The powers not delegated to the United States
 “by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are
 “reserved to the States respectively, or to the people”

Be and they are hereby ratified on behalf of this State, to
 become, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of
 the several States, part of the Constitution of the United
 States.

Signed by Order of the House.

RICHARD PETERS Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Wednesday the tenth
 day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven
 hundred and ninety.

PETER ZACHARY LLOYD

Clerk of the General Assembly.

I Mathew Irwin Esq^r Master of the Rolls for the state of
 Pennsylvania Do Certify the preceding Writing to be a true

Copy (or Exemplification) of a certain Law) remaining in
my Office)

Witness my hand & Seal of Office the 11th March

1790—

[SEAL.]

MATH^w IRWIN

M : R

[ADDRESS.]

His Excellency George Washington

President of the United States

New-York

Fav^d by Tho^s Ryerson Esq^r

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 8.

Act of the State of Pennsylvania adopting the Amendments
to the Constitution—

filed March 16th 1790—

New York 2^d April 1790.—

Sir

I have the Honor of transmitting to your Excellency, herewith inclosed, Exemplifications of three Acts of the Legislature of this State, passed at their present Session and to be with the highest Respect

Your Most Obedient Servant

GEO: CLINTON

The President of the United States.

THE PEOPLE of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent TO ALL to whom these presents shall come or may concern, Greeting: KNOW YE, that We having inspected the Records remaining in our Secretary's Office do find there a certain Act of our Legislature in the words and figures following "AN ACT ratifying certain "Articles in addition to and amendment of the Constitution "of the United States of America proposed by the Congress. WHEREAS by the fifth Article of the Constitution "of the United States of America, it is provided that the Congress whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it "necessary shall propose amendments to the said Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as "part of the said Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode

"of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. AND
 "WHEREAS in the Session of the Congress of the United
 "States of America begun and held at the city of New
 "York on Wednesday the fourth of March one thousand
 "seven hundred and eighty nine it was resolved by the
 "Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
 "of America in Congress assembled two thirds of both
 "Houses concurring, That the following Articles be pro-
 "posed to the Legislatures of the several States as amend-
 "ments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any
 "of which Articles when ratified by three fourths of the
 "said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes
 "as part of the said Constitution Viz^t Articles in addition to
 "and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of
 "America proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legis-
 "latures of the several States pursuant to the fifth article of
 "the original Constitution. ARTICLE THE FIRST....After the
 "first Enumeration required by the first Article of the Con-
 "stitution there shall be one Representative for every thirty
 "thousand until the Number shall amount to one hundred,
 "after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Con-
 "gress that there shall be not less than one hundred Rep-
 "resentatives, nor less than one Representative for every
 "forty thousand persons until the Number of Representa-
 "tives shall amount to two hundred, after which the pro-
 "portion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall
 "not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more
 "than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.
 "ARTICLE THE SECOND....No Law, varying the Compensation
 "for the Services of the Senators and Representatives, shall
 "take effect until an Election of Representatives shall have

“intervened. ARTICLE THE THIRD....Congress shall make
 “no law respecting an Establishment of Religion or prohib-
 “iting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of
 “Speech or of the press, or the right of the People peaceably
 “to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress
 “of grievances. ARTICLE THE FOURTH....A well regulated
 “Militia being necessary to the Security of a free State, the
 “right of the People to keep and bear arms shall not be
 “infringed. ARTICLE THE FIFTH....No Soldier shall, in time
 “of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of
 “the Owner, nor in time of War, but in a manner to be pre-
 “scribed by law. ARTICLE THE SIXTH....The right of the
 “People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and
 “effects against unreasonable Searches and Seizures shall
 “not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue but upon
 “probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and par-
 “ticularly describing the place to be searched and the
 “persons or things to be seized. ARTICLE THE SEVENTH....
 “No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise
 “infamous Crime, unless on a presentment or Indictment of
 “a grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval
 “forces, or in the Militia when in actual service in time of
 “War or public danger nor shall any person be subject for
 “the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb
 “nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness
 “against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property,
 “without due process of law nor shall private property be
 “taken for public Use without just compensation. ARTICLE
 “THE EIGHTH....In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall
 “enjoy the right to a speedy and public Trial by an impar-
 “tial Jury of the State and district wherein the Crime shall

“have been committed, which district shall have been previ-
 “ously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature
 “and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the Wit-
 “nesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtain-
 “ing Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of
 “Counsel for his defence. ARTICLE THE NINTH....In Suits
 “at Common Law where the value in controversy shall
 “exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be
 “preserved, and no fact tried by a Jury shall be otherwise
 “re-examined in any Court of the United States, than
 “according to the rules of the Common Law. ARTICLE THE
 “TENTH....Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive
 “fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
 “ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH....The Enumeration in the Con-
 “stitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or
 “disparage others retained by the people. ARTICLE THE
 “TWELFTH....The powers not delegated to the United States
 “by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are
 “reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. AND
 “WHEREAS the Legislature of this State have considered the
 “said Articles and do agree to the same, except the second
 “Article: Therefore BE IT ENACTED by the People of the
 “State of New York represented in Senate and assembly
 “and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that
 “the said Articles, except the second, shall be and hereby are
 “ratified by the Legislature of this State. STATE OF NEW
 “YORK In Assembly February 22^d 1790, This Bill having
 “been read the third time, Resolved that the Bill do pass
 “By order of the Assembly, Gulian Verplanck, Speaker.
 “STATE OF NEW YORK, In Senate Febru^y 24th 1790, This
 “Bill having been read a third time, Resolved that the Bill

“do pass, By order of the Senate Isaac Roosevelt, President, pro hac vice. COUNCIL OF REVISION, 27th February 1790, Resolved that it does not appear improper to the Council that this Bill entitled “An Act ratifying certain articles in addition to and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by the Congress,” should become a Law of this State Geo: Clinton.” ALL WHICH We have caused to be Exemplified by these presents: IN TESTIMONY whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness our Trusty and well beloved GEORGE CLINTON Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of New York the twenty seventh day of March in the Year one thousand seven hundred and Ninety, and in the fourteenth Year of our Independence.

Ex

GEO: CLINTON

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

[INDORSEMENT.]

Passed the Secretary's Office the 27th March 1790—

LEWIS A: SCOTT, Secretary.

 [INDORSEMENT.]

State of New York—

N^o 7.Letter 2^d April 1790—from the Gov^r of New York—transmitting—

“An Act ratifying certain Articles in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the U: S of America proposed

“by Congress [‘An Act declaring it to be the duty of the
 “sheriffs of the several counties within this State to receive
 “and safe keep such’ stricken out] prisoners as shall be
 “committed under the Authority of the U: S”—

“[‘ 3. An Act for vesting in the U: S of America the Light
 “House and Lands thereunto belonging at Sandy Hook’
 stricken out.]”

for this last see file of *Acts of Cessions*. &c.—and that
 relative to prisoners—see file of cont^g those acts.

By His Excellency

Arthur Fenner Esquire, Governor, Captain-General,
[SEAL.] and Commander in Chief, of and over the State of
Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

Be it known, that Henry Ward Esq^r who hath under his
Hand certified the annexed Paper, purporting an Act of the
General Assembly of the said State, to be a true Copy,
is Secretary of the said State, duly elected and engaged
according to Law.—Wherefore unto his Certificate of that
Matter full Faith is to be rendered.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the said
State, at Providence, this Fifteenth Day of June,
A. D. 1790, and in the Fourteenth Year of Inde-
pendence.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By His Excellency's Command.

HENRY WARD Secry

State of Rhode-Island & Providence-Plantations.

In General Assembly.

June Session A. D. 1790

An Act for ratifying certain Articles as Amendments to
the Constitution of the United States of America, and which
were proposed by the Congress of the said States, at their
Session in March A. D. 1789, to the Legislatures of the
several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the aforesaid
Constitution.

Be it Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That the following Articles proposed by the Congress of the United States of America, at their Session in March; A. D. 1789, to the Legislatures of the several States for Ratification, as Amendments to the Constitution of the said United States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the said Constitution, be, and the same are hereby, fully assented to and Ratified on the Part of this State, to wit:

1. After the First Enumeration requir'd by the First Article of the Constitution, there shall be One Representative for every Thirty Thousand until the Number shall amount to One Hundred; after which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than One Hundred Representatives, nor less than One Representative for every Forty Thousand Persons, until the Number of Representatives shall amount to Two Hundred: After which the Proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than Two Hundred Representatives, nor more than One Representative for every Fifty Thousand Persons.

3 Congress shall make no Law respecting the Establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free Exercise thereof, or abridging the Freedom of Speech, or of the Press, or to the Right of the People peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

4 A well regulated Militia being necessary to the Security of a free State, the Right of the people to keep & bear Arms shall not be infringed.

5 No Soldier shall, in Time of Peace be quartered in any House without the Consent of the Owner; nor in Time of War, but in a Manner to be prescribed by Law.

6 The Right of the People to be secure in their Persons, Houses, Papers, and Effects, against unreasonable Searches and Siezures shall not be violated: And no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable Cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the Place to be searched, and the Persons or Things to be siezed.

No Person shall be held to answer for a Capital, or otherwise infamous Crime, unless on a Presentment or Indictment of a Grand Jury; except in Cases arising in the Land & Naval Forces, or in the Militia, when in actual Service in Time of War or public Danger. Nor shall any Person be subject for the same Offence to be Twice put in Jeopardy of Life or Limb; nor shall be compelled, in any Criminal Case, to be a Witness against himself; nor be deprived of Life, Liberty or Property, without due Process of Law: Nor shall private Property be taken for public Use without just Compensation.

In all Criminal Prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the Right to a speedy & public Trial by an impartial Jury of the State & District wherein the Crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertain'd by law; and to be informed of the Nature & Cause of the Accusation; to be confronted with the Witnesses against him; to have compulsory Process for obtaining Witnesses in his Favour; and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his Defence.

In Suits at Common Law, where the Value in Controversy shall exceed Twenty Dollars, the Right of Trial by Jury shall be preserved: And no Fact tried by a Jury shall otherwise be re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the Rules of ^{the} Common Law.

Excessive Bail shall not be required; nor excessive Fines imposed; nor cruel & unusual Punishments inflicted.

The Enumeration in the Constitution of certain Rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the People.

The Powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the People.

It is Ordered, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit to the President of the said United States, under the Seal of this State, a Copy of this Act, to be communicated to ^{the} Senate, and House of Representatives of the Congress of the said United States.

A true Copy duly examined

Witness HENRY WARD Secry

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act ratifying certain—Amendments to the—Constitution.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Nº 9 State of Rhode Island

“An Act adopting the amendments to the Constitution—*except the 11th*.

Rec^d June 29th 1790—

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you, an exemplified copy of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act ratifying, on behalf of the "State of Pennsylvania, the first amendment proposed by "Congress to the Constitution of the United States"; and to be, with perfect consideration and respect,

Sir, Your most obed. Hble Serv^t

THO MIFFLIN

Philadelphia 21st September 1791.

To

The President of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 10

Letter Septem^r 21. 1791

Governor of Pennsylvania

with an Act ratifying the First amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—

Received October 27th 1791

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

THOMAS MIFFLIN

GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of

[SEAL.]

Pennsylvania, .

To all to whom these Presents shall come,

THO MIFFLIN

Greeting:

Know ye, That Matthew Irwin Esquire whose

name is subscribed to the Instrument of Writing hereto annexed was at the time of subscribing the same, Master of the Rolls ^{and for} in the said Commonwealth, duly appointed and Commissioned. And full Faith and Credit is and ought to be given to him accordingly

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-sixth Day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one and of the Commonwealth the sixteenth.

By the Governor,

A. I. DALLAS.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

An Act ratifying on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania the first amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States certain articles in addition to and amendment of the said Constitution have been proposed by the Congress of the United States for the Consideration of the Legislatures of the several States:

And Whereas the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania having maturely deliberated thereupon have resolved to adopt and ratify the article hereafter mentioned as part of the Constitution of the United States

Section I Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same that the following article in addition to and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by the Congress thereof—viz^t—

Article the first, “After the first enumeration required by
 “the first article of the Constitution there shall be one Rep-
 “resentative for every thirty thousand until the number shall
 “amount to one hundred after which the proportion shall be
 “so regulated by Congress that there shall be not less than
 “One hundred Representatives nor less than one Represent-
 “ative for every forty thousand persons until the number of
 “Representatives shall amount to two hundred after which
 “the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there
 “shall not be less than Two hundred Representatives nor
 “more than one Representative for every fifty thousand per-
 “sons” be and it is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of
 Pennsylvania to become when ratified by the Legislatures of
 three fourths of the several States part of the Constitution
 of the United States

W^M BINGHAM

Speaker of the House of Representatives

RICHARD PETERS

Speaker of the Senate

Approved September 21st 1791—

THOMAS MIFFLIN

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Inrolled the 1st October 1791—

I Math^w Irwin Esquire Master of Rolls for the State of Pennsylvania, do Certify, the preceeding Writing to be a

true Copy [or Exemplification] of a Law Inrolled in my
Office in Law Book N^o 4 page 214 &c

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand & Seal of office the 12th day of October
A: D: 1791.

MATH^w IRWIN

M. R

STATE OF VERMONT.

An Act to authorize the People of this State to meet in Convention to deliberate upon and agree to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this legislature, the future interest and welfare of this state, render it necessary that the constitution of the United States of America, as agreed to by the convention at Philadelphia, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, with the several amendments and alterations, as the same has been since established by the United States, should be laid before the people of this state for their approbation.

It is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, That the first constable in each town shall warn the inhabitants who by law are entitled to vote for representatives in general assembly, in the same manner as they warn freemen's meetings, to meet in their respective towns on the first Tuesday of December next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual election, and when so met they shall proceed in the same manner as in the election of representatives, to choose some suitable person from each town to serve as a delegate in a state convention, for the purpose of deliberating upon and agreeing to the constitution of the United States as now established; and the said constable shall certify

to the said convention the person so chosen in manner aforesaid. And,

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the persons so elected to serve in state convention as aforesaid, to assemble and meet together on the first Thursday of January next, at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, then and there to deliberate upon the aforesaid constitution of the United States, and if approved of by them, finally to assent to, and ratify the same in behalf and on the part of the people of this state, and make report thereof to the governour of this state, for the time being, to be by him communicated to the president of the United States, and the legislature of this state.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Secretary's Office, Bennington, Jan. 21, 1791.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

Attest.

ROSWELL HOPKINS,

Secretary of State.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of Vermont.

WHEREAS by an act of the commissioners of the state of New York, done at New York, the seventeenth day of October, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, every impediment, as well on the part of the state of New York, as on the part of the state of Vermont, to the admission of the state of Vermont into the union of the United

States of America, is removed. In full faith and assurance that the same will stand approved and ratified by Congress.

This convention having impartially deliberated upon the constitution of the United States of America, as now established, submitted to us by an act of the general assembly of the state of Vermont, passed October twenty-seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, do, in virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, fully and entirely approve of, assent to and ratify the said constitution; and declare, that immediately from and after this state shall be admitted by the Congress into the union, and to a full participation of the benefits of the government now enjoyed by the states in the union, the same shall be binding on us, and the people of the state of Vermont for ever.

Done at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, the tenth day of January, in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

(Signed) THOMAS CHITTENDEN,
President.

Signed by one hundred and five members—Dissented four.

Attest. ROSWELL HOPKINS, Sec'y of Convention.*

United States, January 18th 1792.

T. Lear has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State, an exemplified Copy of An Act of the Legislature of Vermont (which has been received by the President of the

* From the printed Journal of the Federal Convention, Boston, 1819, p. 463.

United States) ratifying the Articles of Amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States; and also a letter which accompanied said ratification.—

TOBIAS LEAR.

Secretary to the President
of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Nº 11

Lear T. received January 18. 1792
covering a Letter from the Secretary of the Governor & Council of Vermont to the President, and an exemplified copy of the Act of that State ratifying the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the U. S.—

Bennington 7th January 1792

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Governor Chittenden, to Transmit to you, a Copy of an Act of the Legislature of this State, ratifying sundry articles of Amendment (proposed by Congress) to the Constitution of the United States, which you will receive herewith.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient
and most Humble Servant

JOSEPH FAY Sec^y to the
Gov^r & Council

His Excellency
the President of the United States

By His Excellency Thomas Chittenden Esquire Governor
and Captain General in and over the State of Vermont—

I hereby Certify that Roswell Hopkins Esquire
[SEAL.] is, Secretary of State, for this State and that due
faith and credit ought to be given to his attesta-
tions as Secretary of State—

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of this State to
be affixed at Windsor this fourth day of November One
thousand seven hundred and ninety one—

THO^S CHITTENDEN

Attest JOSEPH FAY Sec^y

An Act ratifying certain articles proposed by Congress
as amendments to the Constitution of the United States—

Whereas the Congress of the United States begun and
held at the City of New York, on Wednesday the fourth
of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine—
Resolved, that certain articles to the number of twelve be
proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amend-
ments to the Constitution of the United States which articles
when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures
should be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the
said Constitution—Therefore,

It is hereby Enacted by the General Assembly of the
State of Vermont, That all and every of said articles so pro-
posed as aforesaid be and the same are hereby ratified and
confirmed by the Legislature of this State—

State of Vermont
Secretary of States Office } ^{s^c}

I hereby Certify that the within is a true copy of an

act passed by the Legislature of this State the third day of
November One thousand seven hundred and ninety one and
deposited in this office according to law—

attest

ROS^L HOPKINS Sec^y

Virginia towit:

Subsequent Amendments agreed to in Convention as necessary to the proposed Constitution of Government for the United States, recommended to the consideration of the Congress which shall first assemble under the said Constitution to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed in the fifth article thereof:

Videlicet;

That there be a Declaration or Bill of Rights asserting and securing from encroachment the essential and unalienable Rights of the People in some such manner as the following;

First, That there are certain natural rights of which men, when they form a social compact cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. Second. That all power is naturally vested in and consequently derived from the people; that Magistrates, therefore, are their trustees and agents and at all times amenable to them. Third, That Government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the People; and that the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind. Fourth, That no man or set of Men are entitled to exclusive or sepearte public emoluments or privileges from the com-

munity, but in Consideration of public services ; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of Magistrate, Legislator or Judge, or any other public office to be hereditary. Fifth, That the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers of Government should be seperate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the public burthens, they should, at fixt periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people ; and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections ; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the Constitution of Government, and the laws shall direct. Sixth, That elections of representatives in the legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and attachment to the Community ought to have the right of suffrage : and no aid, charge, tax or fee can be set, rated, or levied upon the people without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor can they be bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good. Seventh, That all power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people in the legislature is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised. Eighth, That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence and be allowed counsel in his favor, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial Jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, (except in the government of the land and

naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself. Ninth. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseised of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchises, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property but by the law of the land. Tenth. That every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed. Eleventh. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by Jury is one of the greatest Securities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable. Twelfth. That every freeman ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely without sale, compleatly and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments or regulations contravening these rights, are oppressive and unjust. Thirteenth, That excessive Bail ought not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Fourteenth, That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and siezures of his person, his papers and his property; all warrants, therefore, to search suspected places, or sieze any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon Oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and all general Warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person, without specially naming or describing the place or person, are danger-

ous and ought not to be granted. Fifteenth, That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good, or to instruct their Representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances. Sixteenth, That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their Sentiments; but the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty and ought not to be violated. Seventeenth, That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated Militia composed of the body of the people trained to arms is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State. That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the Community will admit; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the Civil power. Eighteenth, That no Soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the laws direct. Nineteenth, That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead. Twentieth, That religion or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society ought to be favored or established by Law in preference to others.

Amendments to the Body of the Constitution.

First, That each State in the Union shall respectively retain every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Constitution delegated to the Congress of the United States or to the departments of the Fœderal Government. Second, That there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, according to the Enumeration or Census mentioned in the Constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number shall be continued or encreased as the Congress shall direct, upon the principles fixed by the Constitution by apportioning the Representatives of each State to some greater number of people from time to time as population encreases. Third, When Congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the Executive power of each State of the quota of such state according to the Census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised; And if the Legislature of any State shall pass a law which shall be effectual for raising such quota at the time required by Congress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall not be collected, in such State. Fourth, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be ineligible to, and incapable of holding, any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected. Fifth, That the Journals of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy. Sixth, That a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published at least

once in every year. Seventh, That no commercial treaty shall be ratified without the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate; and no Treaty ceding, contracting, restraining or suspending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them or their, or any of their rights or claims to fishing in the American seas, or navigating the American rivers shall be but in cases of the most urgent and extreme necessity, nor shall any such treaty be ratified without the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively. Eighth, That no navigation law, or law regulating Commerce shall be passed without the consent of two thirds of the Members present in both houses. Ninth, That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the members present in both houses. Tenth, That no soldier shall be inlisted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war. Eleventh, That each State respectively shall have the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining it's own Militia, whensoever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. That the Militia shall not be subject to Martial law, except when in actual service in time of war, invasion, or rebellion; and when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject only to such fines, penalties and punishments as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own State. Twelfth That the exclusive power of legislation given to Congress over the Fœderal Town and its adjacent District and other places purchased or to be purchased by Congress of any of the States shall extend only to such regulations as respect the police and

good government thereof. Thirteenth, That no person shall be capable of being President of the United States for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years. Fourteenth That the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such courts of Admiralty as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish in any of the different States: The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in Law and Equity arising under treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States; to all cases affecting ambassadors other foreign ministers and consuls; to all cases of Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or States, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction; in all other cases before mentioned the supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to matters of law only: except in cases of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in which the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this Constitution; except in disputes between States about their Territory, disputes between persons claiming lands under the grants of different States, and suits for debts due to the United States. Fifteenth, That in criminal prosecutions no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right

of challenging or excepting to the Jury. Sixteenth, That Congress shall not alter, modify or interfere in the times, places, or manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives or either of them, except when the legislature of any State shall neglect, refuse or be disabled by invasion or rebellion to prescribe the same. Seventeenth, That those clauses which declare that Congress shall not exercise certain powers be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever to extend the powers of Congress. But that they may be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise as inserted merely for greater caution. Eighteenth, That the laws ascertaining the compensation to Senators and Representatives for their services be postponed in their operation, until after the election of Representatives immediately succeeding the passing thereof; that excepted, which shall first be passed on the Subject. Nineteenth, That some Tribunal other than the Senate be provided for trying impeachments of Senators. Twentieth, That the Salary of a Judge shall not be encreased or diminished during his continuance in Office, otherwise than by general regulations of Salary which may take place on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years to commence from the time such Salaries shall be first ascertained by Congress. And the Convention do, in the name and behalf of the People of this Commonwealth enjoin it upon their Representatives in Congress to exert all their influence and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a Ratification of the foregoing alterations and provisions in the manner provided by the fifth article of the said Constitution; and in all Congressional laws to be passed in the mean time, to conform to the spirit

of those Amendments as far as the said Constitution will admit.

Done in Convention this twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

By order of the Convention.

EDM^D PENDLETON President [SEAL.]

Council Chamber Richmond November 4th 1791.

Sir,

I do myself the Honour to transmit to you a Resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, ratifying the first Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, and

have the Honour to be

with the highest Respect

your most obed^t Serv^t

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH

The President of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter November 4. 1791

Governor of Virginia with a resolution of the General assembly ratifying the 1st amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.—

Received Novem^r 11. 1791

In the House of Delegates.

Tuesday 25th of October 1791.

Resolved, that the first Article of the Amendments proposed

by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, be ratified by this Commonwealth.—

Teste,

CHARLES HAY C. H. D.

November 3^d 1791.

Agreed to by the Senate,

H. BROOKE C. S.

A Copy

Teste

CHARLES HAY

Council Chamber

Richmond December 22^d 1791.

Sir

The General Assembly during their late session have adopted, on the part of this Commonwealth, all the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States: their ratification whereof I do myself the honor herewith to transmit.

I have the honor to be sir,

with entire respect

Your most obed^t Servant

HENRY LEE

The President of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

N^o 12.

Letter December 22^d 1791

Governor of Virginia

with a ratification by that State of *all* the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the U. S.—

rec^d Decem^r 30th 1791.—

Virginia.

General Assembly begun and held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond on Monday the seventeenth day of October in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

25th of October 1791.

Resolved that the first Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

November 3rd 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the second Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the third Article of the Amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^S MATHEWS Sr H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the fourth Article of the Amendments pro-

posed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States
be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15 th 1791.	JOHN PRIDE S. S.
Agreed to by the Senate.	THO ^S MATHEWS Sr H. D
Ex ^d Ex ^d	

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the fifth Article of the Amendments pro-
posed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States
be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15 th 1791.	JOHN PRIDE S. S.
Agreed to by the Senate.	THO ^S MATHEWS Sr H. D
Ex ^d Ex ^d	

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the sixth Article of the Amendments pro-
posed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States
be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15 th 1791.	JOHN PRIDE S. S.
Agreed to by the Senate.	THO ^S MATHEWS Sr H. D
Ex ^d Ex ^d	

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the seventh Article of the Amendments
proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United
States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15 th 1791.	JOHN PRIDE S. S.
Agreed to by the Senate.	THO ^S MATHEWS Sr H. D
Ex ^d Ex ^d	

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the eighth Article of the Amendments pro-

posed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States
be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15 th 1791	JOHN PRIDE S. S.
Agreed to by the Senate.	THO ^s MATHEWS Sr H. D
Ex ^d Ex ^d	

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the ninth Article of the Amendments pro-
posed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States
be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15 th 1791.	JOHN PRIDE S. S.
Agreed to by the Senate.	THO ^s MATHEWS S. H. D
Ex ^d Ex ^d	

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the tenth Article of the Amendments pro-
posed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States
be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15 th 1791.	JOHN PRIDE S. S.
Agreed to by the Senate.	THO ^s MATHEWS Sr H D
Ex ^d Ex ^d	

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the eleventh Article of the Amendments
proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United
States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15 th 1791.	JOHN PRIDE S. S.
Agreed to by the Senate.	THO ^s MATHEWS S. H. D
Ex ^d Ex ^d	

Monday the 5th of December 1791.

Resolved that the twelfth Article of the Amendments

proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be ratified by this Commonwealth.

December 15th 1791.

JOHN PRIDE S. S.

Agreed to by the Senate.

THO^s MATHEWS Sr H. D

Ex^d Ex^d

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ex^d

Ex^d

NOTE.—The first ten amendments to the Constitution, proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress, September 25, 1789, were ratified by eleven States, and the facts of the ratification were communicated to Congress by the President as follows: Maryland, January 25, 1790; New Hampshire, February 15, 1790; Delaware, March 8, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 16, 1790; South Carolina, April 1, 1790; New York, April 5, 1790; North Carolina, June 11, 1790; Rhode Island, June 30, 1790; New Jersey, August 6, 1790; Virginia, December 30, 1791; Vermont, January 18, 1792. There is no evidence of the ratification of these amendments by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia.

Third

Congress of the United States:

At the First session,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the Second of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the said Constitution, viz:

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG Speaker

of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, { Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

Attest . . { JOHN BECKLEY, ... Clerk of the House of Repre-
sentatives.
SAM. A. OTIS Secretary of the Senate.

Virginia to wit

In the House of Delegates, Saturday November the 15th
1794

Resolved that the amendment proposed by the third Congress of the United States at the first Session begun and held at the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania on Monday the second day of December One thousand seven hundred and ninety three to the Constitution of the United States in the words following to wit "The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any foreign State" be ratified by this Commonwealth

Attest

(sign'd) CHARLES HAY C: H. D.

Tuesday November the 18th 1794,

Passed the Senate

(Sign'd) H: BROOKE C. S.

A true Copy from the Original deposited in the Office
of the General Assembly

Attest

JOHN STEWART C: R:

Virginia to wit

I do hereby Certify that John Stewart esquire
who attests the above Copy of a Resolution of the
General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Vir-

ginia, is Clerk of the House of Delegates, and
 [SEAL.] Keeper of the Rolls, and that full faith and Credit
 ought to be given to all his Attestations as Such.

Given under my hand as Governor of the said
 Commonwealth at Richmond this 5th day of January
 one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Eight.

JAMES WOOD.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act of Virginia
 ratifying the amendment proposed to be added to the Con-
 stitution as to the suability of a State.

Nov. 18. 1794

Kentucky Frankfort Nov^r 11th 1797

Sir

I do myself the honour of enclosing to you a Copy of an Act of the Legislature of this state Ratifying the proposed amendment of Congress to the Constitution of the United States respecting the suability of States,

I am Sir with respect & Esteem

Y^r Most Ob^t Serv^t

JAMES GARRARD

An Act to ratify an amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by congress to the legislatures of the several states.

Whereas it is provided by the 5th article of the constitution of the United States of America, that Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the said constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states: And whereas, at a session of the congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia on the 2^d day of December 1793, it was resolved by the Senate and house of Representatives in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following amendment be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which amendment, when ratified as aforesaid, to be

valid to all intents & purposes as part of the said constitution, to wit: "The judicial power of the United States, shall
 "not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity,
 "commenced or prosecuted against any one of the United
 "States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or sub-
 "jects of any foreign state."

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, that the
 aforesaid amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified &
 confirmed.

RO. BRECKINRIDGE, Spea. H. Rep.
 JOHN CAMPBELL, Speaker of the
 Senate P. T.

Approved Dec^r 7th 1794

ISAAC SHELBY, Governor of Kentucky

Secretary's Office, Frankfort

14th Nov^r 1797.

I hereby certify that the copy hereunto annexed, of "An
 "Act to ratify an amendment of the constitution of the
 "United States, proposed by congress to the legislatures of
 "the several states," faithfully corresponds with the original,
 deposited in this office.

HARRY TOULMIN, Secretary of State.

James Garrard, Governor of the Commonwealth
 [SEAL.] of Kentucky, to all to whom these presents shall
 come, Greeting:

Know ye, that Harry Toulmin, whose name is subscribed
 to the above certificate, was at the time of subscribing the
 same, and now is, Secretary of State to this Commonwealth,
 duly appointed and commissioned, and full faith is, and ought,
 to be given to the said certificate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed, at Frankfort, on this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred, and ninety seven.

JAMES GARRARD

By the Governor

HARRY TOULMIN,
Secretary.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act of Kentucky
ratifying the amendment proposed to be added to the Constitution as to the suability of a State

7. Dec. 1794

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the City of Annapolis on Monday the third of November, and ended the twenty seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, Among others the following Law was Enacted to wit:

John Hoskins Stone, Esquire Governor,

N^o 27. An Act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the legislatures of the several States.

Whereas it is provided by the fifth Article of the constitution of the United States of America, that Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the said Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by conventions in three fourths thereof as the one or the other modes of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: And whereas the third Congress of the United States at the first Session begun and held at the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania on monday the second of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, Resolved, by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Article be proposed

to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the said Constitution viz^t The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in Law or Equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State or by Citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the aforesaid amendment be and it is hereby confirmed and ratified.

J. H. STONE,

By the House of Delegates

By the Senate

Dec^r 25th 1794.

Dec 26. 1794.

Read and assented to

Read and assented to.

By Order

By order

W^m HARWOOD, Clk,

N: PINKNEY Clk

The great seal in wax appendant

State of Maryland to wit:

I hereby Certify that the foregoing is truly ^{taken} from Liber J G. N^o 2. folio 184. one of the Law record books of the State of Maryland remaining in the General Court office for the Western Shore of the State aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said General Court this [SEAL.] tenth day of August Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, And in the twenty second year of the Independence of the said State.

JOHN GWINN Clerk, Gen^l Court

Westⁿ Shore. State of Mary^d

State of Maryland ss.

I John Hoskins Stone Gover and commander in chief in the State of Maryland do hereby certify and make known unto all persons to whom these presents shall come or may in any manner concern, That John Gwinn Esq^r who appears to have signed the foregoing certificate was at the time of subscribing the same and still is Clerk of the General Court for the Western Shore of Maryland, and to all certificates by him given and to which he hath subscribed his name, full faith and credit is due and Ought to be given as well in all Courts of Justice as thereout—And I do further certify and make known to all persons, that the foregoing Act entuled. “an act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the Several States” was passed at a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held at the City of Annapolis on Monday the third day of November Seventeen Hundred & Ninety four and which was duly signed, sealed and recorded among the Law Records of the Said State and the foregoing is a True Copy taken from the same, which hath been duly Collated with the Original Act—

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Maryland at the City of Annapolis on the Eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & ninety Seven and in the year of our Independence the Twenty Second—

J. H. STONE

[INDORSEMENT.]

An Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, “an act to ratify an amendment of the constitution of the United

States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures
of the several States.”
passed Dec. 26. 1794.

State of Connecticut,

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, held at Hartford in said State, on the second Thursday of May, Anno Domini 1794.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, hath proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the words following Viz, "The Judicial Power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in Law, "or Equity, Commenced or prosecuted against one of the "United States, by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens "or Subjects of any foreign State; Resolved by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, in General Court Assembled that the said Article be, and the same hereby is, Approved of Adopted and Ratified, as part of the Constitution of the United States.

A true Copy from the public Records of the State of Connecticut, and in Testimony whereof the Seal [SEAL.] of said State is hereunto affixed at Hartford this sixteenth day of September A Dom 1797—

By SAMUEL WYLLYS Secretar

State of North Carolina

By Richard Dobbs Spaight Governor, Captain General & Commander in chief in and over the said State.

To all whom these presents may come Greeting

RICH^d DOBBS SPAIGHT
[SEAL, APPENDANT.]

Know ye, That James Glasgow Esq^r who hath signed & attested the Copy of an act of the General Assembly of the state aforesaid which is hereto annexed is Secretary of the said state and that all due faith and credit is and ought to be paid to such his Signature and attestation.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Caused the great seal of the state to be hereto affixed at New Bern this 10th day of March A. D. 1795. & 19th of the independence of said state

By command

FRAN^s HAWKS P Sec^y

An Act ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

Whereas the third Congress of the United States of America at the first Session thereof begun and held at the City of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania on Monday the second day of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety three did pass the following Resolve two thirds of both houses concurring Viz^t Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the said Constitution Viz^t The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any Suit in Law or Equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State or by Citizens or Subjects of any foreign State

Be it therefore Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same That the said Article Viz^t The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any Suit in Law or Equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State or by Citizens or Subjects of any foreign State be and the same is hereby ratified on the part of this State as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

W^m LENOIR S S.

TIMOTHY BLOODWORTH S. H C

Read three times and Ratified in }
 general Assembly the 7th day of }
 February 1795.

State of North Carolina

I James Glasgow Secretary of the State hereby certify the foregoing to be a Copy of the Original Act filed in the Secretarys Office In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my Hand this 20th day of February 1795

J GLASGOW

[INDORSEMENT.]

North Caro

“An Act ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of
the United States of America.”

passed 7 february 1795.

inclosed in a letter from Gov^r Spaight of 10 March 1795.

Sir

In answer to your favour respecting the proceedings of our Legislature on the recommendation of Congress relative to the Suability of a State I have the honour to inform you that our Legislature have not yet decided on the same, but that I intend again to submit it to their consideration at their ensuing session in November

With respect

I am Sir Your

Most Obedient

CHARLES PINCKNEY

October 10: 1797

In Charleston,

To

The Honourable Timothy Pickering

Sir

I had the honour of informing you by a former letter that our Legislature had not yet decided on the recommendation of Congress relative to the suability of ^{the} individual states in the courts of the United States—lest any accident should have happened to my former Letter by the post as now too frequently is the case I take the liberty of transmitting this by Major Pinckney who leaves us for Congress to morrow—I hope you & the Secretary at War have received my Dispatches relative to Fort Johnston & the Militia of this state

& that I shall hear from you upon those subjects as soon as you conveniently can

I am sir with respect

Your most obedient servant

CHARLES PINCKNEY

October 22: 1797

In Charleston,

To

The Honourable Timothy Pickering

[INDORSEMENT.]

Gov^t Ch^s Pinckney

Oct. 22. 1797. rec^d Nov. 25.

Sir

I have the honour to transmit you the ratification on the part of the Legislature of this state of the Amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States relative to the Suability of the individual states in the federal courts—I am Sir with due respect Your most obedient

CHARLES PINCKNEY

December 26, 1797

In Charleston

To

The Honourable Timothy Pickering

[INDORSEMENT.]

South Carolina

Governor Cha^s Pinckney

26 December 1797

rec^d. 17 Jan^y 1798

transmitting ratification of the amendment as to the suability of a State .

In the House of Representatives Dec^r 1st 1797.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled—Two thirds of both Houses having concurred, have recommended that the following Article be ratified as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—Viz^t

“The Judicial power of the United shall not be con-”
 “strued to extend to any suit in Law or Equity, com-”
 “menced or prosecuted against One of the United”
 “States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens”
 “or Subjects of any foreign State”—

Therefore

Resolved That the said Article be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted by the Legislature of this State as part of the Constitution of the United States

Resolved That this House do agree to the above Resolution

By order of the House.

ROBERT BARNWELL Speaker of the
House of Representatives

In the Senate Dec^r 4th 1797

Resolved That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolution

By order of the Senate.

DAVID RAMSAY
President of the Senate

NOTE.—The eleventh amendment was declared by the President, in a message to Congress dated January 8, 1798, to have been ratified by three-fourths of the States.

EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES;

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday, the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and three

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for

each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President

shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

NATH^L MACON Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

A. BURR Vice-President of the United
States, and President of the Senate.

Attest—

JOHN BECKLEY.—Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAM: A. OTIS Secretary of the Senate.

An Act

to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States,

Whereas it is provided by the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States of America, that Congress whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary shall propose amendments to the said Constitution or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States or by conventions in three fourths thereof as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. And whereas at the first Session of the Eighth Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of Washington in the Territory of Columbia on monday the seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and ^{Three} _^ it was Resolved as followeth to wit, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled two thirds of both Houses concurring that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first Section of the Second article of the Constitution of the United States the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several

States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constution to wit The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice President one of whom at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots ["the ballots" stricken out] the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each which List they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate, The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the Certificates and the votes shall then be counted; The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by Ballot the President, But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States the representation of each State having one vote a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States and a majority of all the States, shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of march next following then the Vice President shall act as President as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the

President, The person having the greatest number of Votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority then from the two highest numbers on the List the Senate shall choose the Vice President, a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland That the aforesaid amendment be and it is hereby confirmed and ratified—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original passed November Session Eighteen hundred and Three.

W^M HARWOOD Cl. Ho De
State of Maryland

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ratification of an Amendment to the constitution

Ho. Del. Maryland

Ratification of an Amendment to the U S by the Legislature of Maryland, received from the President December 30th 1803.

Richmond December 20th 1803.

Sir,

I have this day sent to the General Assembly your letter and the copy of an Article of Amendment proposed by Congress to be added to the Constitution of the United States respecting the election of President and Vice President. ^{inclosed therein} They would have been earlier communicated to the [^]Legislature could I have done it in my official Character. They were received when I was only a private Citizen.

I am with high respect

& Esteem Sir

Your most obed^t Serv^t

JOHN PAGE

[INDORSEMENT.]

Page Go^r Richm^d Dec. 20. 03. rec^d Dec. 27.

John Page

20 Dec^r 1803

General Assembly begun and held at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on Monday, the fifth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the Commonwealth the twenty eighth.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, pro-

posed at the first Session of the eighth Congress, by a resolution of the Senate and house of representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, to the several State Legislatures, be, and the same is hereby upon the part of this Legislature, ratified and made a part of the constitution of the United States; which amendment is in the following words:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and Vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the Senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president; but, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states; and a majority of all the states, shall be neces-

sary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose, shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number, shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

FRANCIS BROOKE
Speaker of ^{the} Senate
H^y HOLMES Sp^r h D

a true copy from the Roll, as deposited in the office of the House of Delegates.

J: PLEASANTS, jur. C. H. D.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Dec^r 5th 1803.

Chillicothe January 2^d 1804

Sir

at the request of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, I herewith forward you, a certified copy of an Act intituled an "Act declaring the assent of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to an amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States,"

with great respect, I have the honor to be

Sir your ob^t Serv^t

EDWARD TIFFIN

The Hon^{ble}

The Speaker of the House of Representatives
of the United States.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Letter from Edward Tiffin, governor of the State of Ohio, transmitting a certified copy of an act of the legislature thereof declaring their assent to an amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States.

13th January, 1804.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

An Act declaring the assent of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to an Amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States in lieu of the third Paragraph of the first section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio That whereas it is provided by the fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States of America, that Congress whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the said Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States shall call a Convention for proposing amendments which in either Case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the same Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress—And whereas at a Session of the Congress of the United States, Begun and held at the City of Washington in the Territory of Columbia, on monday the seventeenth of October One thousand eight hundred and three, It was Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first Section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, to wit. “The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for President and Vice-President. one of whom, at

least, shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves, they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President and the number of Votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the Seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the votes shall then be counted; The person having the greatest number of Votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President; as in the case of the Death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person ["having" erased] having the greatest number of Votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person have a majority then

from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a Choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States”

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and is hereby assented to confirmed and Ratified.

ELIAS LANGHAM Speaker of the
House of Representatives

NATH: MASSIE
Speaker of the Senate

Copied from the Inrollment

Attest

G^o HOFFMAN Clerk to the House of
Representatives.

THOMAS SCOTT Clerk of the Senate

[INDORSEMENT.]

An Act declaring the assent of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio to an Amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States in lieu of the third Paragraph of the first Section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States.

Accompanying a letter from the Governor of the State of Ohio, received the 13th January, 1804.

Second General Assembly of the State of Ohio at the first Session

Begun and held at the Town of Chillicothe in the County of Ross on Monday the fifth of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be requested to forward to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, a Certified Copy of the Act entitled "An Act declaring the assent of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, to an amendment proposed by the Congress of the United States, in lieu of the third Paragraph of the first Section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States."

ELIAS LANGHAM

Speaker of the House of Representatives

NATHANIEL MASSIE

30th December 1803.

Speaker of the Senate

Attest

G^o HOFFMAN Clerk to the House

of Representatives

THOMAS SCOTT Clerk of the Senate

Copied from the Inrollment

Attest

G^o HOFFMAN Clerk to the House of

Representatives.

THOMAS SCOTT Clerk of the Senate

[INDORSEMENT.]

Accompanying a letter from the Governor of the State of Ohio, received the 13th January, 1804.

In the House of Representatives
of the United States

Monday, the 16th of January, 1804.

On motion,

Resolved, that the Speaker of this House be requested to transmit to the Secretary for the department of State of the United States, the letter from Edward Tiffin, governor of the state of Ohio, inclosing a certified copy of an act of the legislature thereof, declaring the assent of the said legislature to an amendment proposed by Congress, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, which were received, read, and ordered to lie on the table, on the thirteenth instant.

Extract from the Journal

JOHN BECKLEY, Clk H R.

(Exemplification)

An Act to ratify on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the choosing of a President and Vice-President of the United States

Whereas in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States a certain amendment in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by the Congress of the United States two-thirds of both Houses concurring for the consideration of the Legislature of the several States And whereas the Legislature of Pennsylvania having maturely deliberated thereon have resolved to adopt and ratify the same as herein after recited as part of the Constitution of the United States Therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the following Amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Congress thereof viz. The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and ^{of} all persons

voted for as Vice-President and of the number of votes for each which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates and the votes shall ^{then} be counted the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person [~~“shall”~~ stricken out] have such majority then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President. The House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President but in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States the representation from each State having one vote a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following then the Vice-President shall act as President as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person have a majority then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of Presi-

dent shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States" in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States be and it is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania to become when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the Several States part of the Constitution of the United States

SIMON SNYDER Speaker of the House
of Representatives

ROBERT WHITEHILL Speaker of the Senate

Approved the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & four

THO^S M: KEAN Governor of
the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, ss.

THO^S M: KEAN

[SEAL.]

In the Name and by the Authority of
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Thomas M^cKean Governor
of the said Commonwealth,

To all to whom these Presents shall
come, Sends Greeting:

Know ye, That Timothy
Matlack Esquire whose
[COAT OF ARMS.] name is subscribed to
the Instrument of Writing hereunto annexed
was at the time of subscribing the same,
and now is, Master of the Rolls Of the

said Commonwealth, duly appointed and commissioned. And full Faith and Credit is and ought to be given to him accordingly

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four and of the Commonwealth the twenty-eighth

By the Governor,

T. M. THOMPSON. Sec.

I Timothy Matlack, Master of Rolls, do hereby Certify, That the annexed writing is a true copy (or exemplification) of an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor, duly compared with the original remaining in my office. Witness my hand & seal of office, at Lancaster, this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & four.

T. MATLACK M^r R

[INDORSEMENT.]

(Exemplification)

An Act ratifying on behalf of Pennsylvania an amendment of the Constitution of the United States relative to the choosing of a President and Vice President of the United States.

An Act, declaring the Assent of this State to a certain Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for a discrimination of the persons Voted for as President and Vice-President, and other purposes, proposed by the eighth Congress of the United States, at the first session of that body, begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday the seventeenth of October, one Thousand eight hundred and three, in the words following, viz—"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section, of the second Article of the of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, to wit,"

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the Person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists for all

Persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which Lists they shall sign and Certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the [~~“united”~~ stricken out] Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the votes shall then be counted:

The person having the greatest number of Votes for President, shall be the president, if such Number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed: And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a Quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. And if the House of Representatives, shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President, shall act as President, as in the Case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President.”

“The person having the greatest Number of Votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a Majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the

whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a Choice."

"But no person constitutionally ineligible to the Office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States"—Be and the same is hereby ratified.—

State of Vermont.—

I David Wing Jun^r Secretary of the State of Vermont, do hereby Certify the above, and foregoing [SEAL.] is a true Copy, or Exemplification of an Act passed by the Legislature of this State, this day, and deposited in my Office according to Law.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and seal of Office, at Windsor the thirtieth day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.—

D. WING Jun^r

[INDORSEMENT.]

Assent of the Legislature of Vermont to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. touching the election of President and Vice President.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden by Adjournment, at Providence, on the last Monday of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and four.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, at the Session thereof begun and holden at the City of Washington, on Monday, the Seventeenth of October, One thousand Eight Hundred and three, passed the following Resolve, to wit:

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, to wit:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the

seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately by ballot, the President.

But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States."

On due Consideration whereof,

Be it enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that the proposed amendment above recited, be and the same is hereby approved, and ratified, on the part of this State, as an amendment of the said Constitution of the United States.

A true Copy :

Attest, SAMUEL EDDY, Secry.

[SEAL.] By his Excellency Arthur Fenner Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Be it known, that the name "Samuel Eddy" subscribed to the Attestation aforewritten, is the proper hand writing of Samuel Eddy, Esqr. who at the time of subscribing the same was, and now is, Secretary of the State aforesaid, duly elected and engaged according to Law; and that unto his said Attestation full Faith and Credit are to be rendered.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the said State to be affixed, at Providence, the twelfth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and four, and in the twenty-eighth Year of Independence.

A FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command {
JON^A RUSSELL D^y Secry }

[SEAL.]

State of New-Jersey.

An Act to ratify an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the first session of the Eighth Congress, by a Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, to the several State Legislatures, be, and the same is hereby, upon the part of this Legislature, ratified and made a part of the Constitution of the United States; which amendment is in the following words, to wit:—

“The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed

to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted, the person having the greatest number of Votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State, having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of Votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the Office of

President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.”—

Council Chamber,
February 18th 1804.

This Bill having been three times read in this House.—

Resolved that the same do pass.

By order of Council.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,
President.

House of Assembly

February 22^d 1804.

This Bill having been three times read in this House

Resolved, That the same do pass.

By order of the House

JAMES COX Speaker.

I Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Original Act, remaining on file in the Secretary's Office for the State of New-Jersey.

JOHN BEATTY Sec^y.

State of New-Jersey S^s

By Joseph Bloomfield

Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Know ye, that the name of John Beatty subscribed to the Copy hereunto annexed, is the proper hand writing of John Beatty, who^{was} at the time of subscribing the same, and now is, the Secretary in and for the aforesaid State: therefore all due faith, credit and authority is and ought to be given to his proceedings and certificates as such:

In Testimony whereof the Great Seal of the State of New-Jersey is hereunto affixed. Witness the hand of the said Governor at the City of Trenton the twenty third day of february, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and four and in the twenty

[SEAL.]

eighth year of the Independence of the United
States of America.—

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

By the Governor.

JOHN BEATTY Sec^y.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Act of the State of New Jersey, ratifying an Amendment of
the Constitution of the United States, concerning the elec-
tion of President and Vice-President.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at the City of Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and four.—

A Resolution, of the Congress of the United States, in the words following (viz)

“Eighth Congress of the United States, at the first Session begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia on Monday the Seventeenth of October One Thousand Eight hundred and three.—

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that in Lieu of the Third Paragraph of the First section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three Fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution (viz).—

“The Electors shall meet in their respective States and Vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their Ballots the Person Voted for as President, and in distinct Ballots, the Person Voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct Lists of all Persons Vote^d for as President, and of

"all Persons Voted for as Vice President, and of the number
 "of Votes for each which Lists they shall sign and Certify,
 "and transmit Sealed to the seat of Government of the
 "United States, directed to the President of the Senate;
 "The President of the Senate shall, in Presence of the Sen-
 "ate House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and
 "the votes shall then be Counted; the Person having the
 "greatest number of Votes for President shall be the Presi-
 "dent, if such number be a Majority of the whole number of
 "Electors appointed, and if no person have such Majority
 "then from the Persons having the highest numbers, not
 "exceeding three, on the list of those Voted for as President,
 "the House of Representatives, shall choose amediately by
 "Ballot, the President.—but in chusing the President the
 "Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from
 "each State having one Vote; a Quorum for this purpose
 "shall consist of a Member or Members, from two thirds of
 "the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be neces-
 "sary to a Choice.—

"And if the House of Representatives shall not chuse a
 "President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon
 "them, before the fourth Day of March next following then
 "the Vice President shall Act as President, as in the case of
 "the Death or other Constitutional disability of the Presi-
 "dent, the Person having the greatest number of Votes as
 "Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number,
 "be a Majority of the whole number of Electors appointed,
 "and if no person have a Majority of the whole number of
 "Electors appointed, and if no Person have a Majority, then
 "from the two highest numbers on the List, the Senate shall
 "chuse the Vice President a Quorum for the purpose shall

“consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators,
 “and a Majority of the whole number shall be necessary
 “to a choice.—But no Person Constitutionally ineligible to
 “the Office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice
 “President of the United States.—

“Attest John Beckley Clerk of the House of Representa-
 “tives of the United States—

“Samuel A Otis, Secretary of the Senate of the United
 “States—

Having been transmitted to this Assembly, the same was
 duly considered, and thereupon it is—

Resolved, that the aforesaid proposed amendment to the
 Constitution of the United States—

BE NOT ADOPTED.—

Passed in the Upper House

Test SAMUEL WYLLYS Secretary

Concurred in the House of Representatives.—

Attest NATHANIEL ROSSITER Clerk

A true Copy of Record

Examined

By SAMUEL WYLLYS Secretary

GEORGIA.

BY his Excellency JOHN MILLEDGE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Horatio Marbury Esquire who hath certified as truly copied from the original the annexed act of the Legislature of this State is Secretary of the State; in whose Office the Archives of the same are deposited—

THEREFORE all due faith, credit and authority, are and ought to be had and given his certificate and attestation as Such—

IN testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of this State, to be put, and affixed at the State-House, in Louisville, this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and four and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-ninth—

By the Governor.

HOR: MARBURY Secy

An Act to declare the approbation and assent of this State to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, respecting the Election of President and Vice-President, and to confirm and ratify the same on the part of this State.

Whereas the Congress of the United States have

resolved, two thirds of both houses concurring, that, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of second Article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution—to wit—“The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President. And they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of Votes for President shall be the President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President—but in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of

all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following then the Vice President shall Act as President as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. And if no person have a majority then from the two highest numbers on the lists the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice; but no person constitutionally ineligible to the Office of President shall eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.”

And Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of this State do approve of the said proposed amendment—

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, and it is enacted by the authority of the same, that the said proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States above recited, be and the same is hereby assented and agreed to, confirmed and ratified.

ABR^M JACKSON Speaker of the
House of Representatives
DAVID E^MANUEL President
of Senate.

Assented to May 19th 1804

JOHN MILLEDGE
Governor.

Georgia, Secretary of the State's Office,
 Louisville 8th September 1804

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Act is truly copied from the original which is deposited in this office with the great seal of the State affixed thereto.

HOR: MARBURY Secy

[INDORSEMENT.]

Copy Act Legislature of Georgia ratifying 12th Article of amendments to Constitution U. S.

GEORGIA.

BY his Excellency JOHN MILLEDGE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

To all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Horatio Marbury Esquire who hath certified as truly copied from the Original, the annexed act of the Legislature of this State, is Secretary of the State, in whose Office the archives of the same are deposited—

THEREFORE all due faith, credit and authority, are and ought to be had and given his certificate and attestation as such—

IN testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of this State, to be put, and affixed at the State-House, in Louisville, this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and four and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty Ninth

By the Governor.

HOR: MARBURY Secy

[INDORSEMENT.]

rec^d in G. R. Claytons

8 Sept^r 1804

An Act to declare the approbation and assent of this State, to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, respecting the Election of president and Vice-president, And to confirm and ratify the Same, on the part of this State.

Whereas the Congress of the United States have Resolved (two thirds of bouth Houses concurring) That in lieu of the third paragraph of the first Section of second article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; Which, when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be Valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution—to wit, “The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and Vote by ballot for president and Vice-president; one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the Same State with themselves. They shall name, in their ballots, the person Voted for as president, and, in distinct ballots, the person Voted for as Vice president. And they shall make distinct lists of all persons Voted for as president, and of all persons Voted for as Vice-president, and of the number of Votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed, to the seat of ^{the} Government of the United States; directed to the president of the Senate. The President of the senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates; and the Votes shall then

be Counted. The person having the greatest number of Votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the Highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those Voted for as president, the House of Representatives, shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the president—but in choosing the president, the Votes shall be taken by States; the Representation from each State, having one Vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States; and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following. then the Vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President—The person having the greatest^{number} of Votes as Vice president shall be the Vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed—and if no person have a majority then from the two highest numbers on the lists, the Senate shall choose the Vice president. A quorum for the purpose, shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice; but no person Constitutionally ineligible to the Office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States”—

And Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of this State do Approve of the said proposed amendment.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly

met, and it is enacted by the authority of the same, that the said Proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States above recited—be and the same is hereby assented and agreed to, Confirmed and ratified—

ABR^M JACKSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID EMANUEL, president of the Senate

Assented to

May 19th 1804

JN^O MILLEDGE

Governor.

Georgia Secretary of the States Office

Louisville 8th September 1804.

I do certify that the foregoing act is truly Copied from the original which is deposited in this Office with the great Seal of the said State affixed thereto

HOR: MARBURY Secy

Knoxville August 3. 1804.

Sir

I do myself the honor to inclose you an authenticated Copy of the Act of the Legislature of this state, ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, relative to the Election of President and Vice President, which passed by a unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of the same as soon as convenient.—

I am sir, with very great respect

Your M^o Obed^t Serv^t

JOHN SEVIER

Hon^{ble}

James Madison

Secretary of the Depar^t of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

Knoxville, Tennessee

Governor Seiver 3 Aug^t 1804

rec^d 15 Aug^t

An Act ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America relative to the Election of President and Vice President.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States of America in Congress assembled two thirds of both houses concurring, Resolved that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second Article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, to wit,

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; And they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the Certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; And if no person have such majority then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President the house of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States the Representation from each State having one vote: A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two

thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

And if the house of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following then the Vice President shall act as President as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed and if no person have a Majority then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice—

But no person Constitutionally ineligible to the Office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.—

Therefore Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America is hereby ratified adopted and confirmed to all intents and purposes as part of the aforesaid Constitution.—

JAMES STUART, Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

JAMES WHITE, Speaker of
the Senate

July 27th 1804

I William Maclin Secretary of the State of Tennessee, do hereby Certify that the foregoing instrument of writing is

a true Copy of the Original Act, deposited in the Office of the Secretary of said State—

Given under my hand this 3rd day of August
1804.—

W^m MACLIN

John Sevier Governor and Commander in chief in and over the State of Tennessee.

[SEAL.] To all to whom these presents shall come.

Know ye, that the name “W^m Maclin” subscribed to the within certificate is the proper hand writing of William Maclin esquire, who is secretary of the aforesaid State of Tennessee, and in whose office the original Acts of the legislature of said state are deposited.—Therefore all due faith credit and authority is and ought to be had and given to all his certificates and proceedings as such.—

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Knoxville the 3^d day of August in the 29th year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.—

JOHN SEVIER

Frankfort (Ky) October 12th 1804

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your notification of the 24th Ult^o "that the amendment proposed during the last Session of Congress, to the constitution of the United States; respecting the manner of voting for a President and Vice-President of the United States, had been ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States"

And to assure you that I am

with great respect sir

Your Obed^t Servant

CHRIST^R GREENUP

James Madison Esq^r

[INDORSEMENT.]

Kentucky

Governor 12 Oct^r 1804

rec^d 2 Nov^r

NOTE.—The twelfth amendment was declared in a circular letter of the Secretary of State to the Governors of the several States, dated September 25, 1804, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES;

At the Second Session,

Begun and held at the city of Washington in the territory of
Columbia, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of
November, one thousand eight
hundred and nine.

Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of
the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two-
thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following section
be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which
when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the
states, shall be valid and binding, as a part of the constitu-
tion of the United States:

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim,
receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, with-
out the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present,
pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any
emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall
cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be inca-
pable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or
either of them.

J. B. VARNUM Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD President of the Senate
pro tempore.

I certify that this resolution did originate in the Senate.

Attest

SAM A OTIS

Sec^y

Council Chamber Annapolis March 29.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith enclosed, an authenticated Copy of An Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at Novem: Session eighteen hundred and ten, ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

I am with Respect

LEV. WINDER

[ADDRESS.]

Ninian Pinkney

Annapolis Md April 5

Free

The Honorable James Monroe

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

Maryl^d

Amendm^t of Constⁿ

Maryland

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th Art. ratified.

Maryland, Sc^t

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on Monday the

fifth of November, and ended on the twenty fifth of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten.

His Excellency Edward Lloyd, Esquire, Governor.

Amongst others the following Law was enacted, to wit:
N^o 162. An Act to ratify an amendment to the constitution
of the United States of America, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas at the second session of the eleventh Congress of the United States, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on monday the twenty seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and nine, it was resolved as followeth, to wit: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain, any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or Foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the aforesaid amendment be and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified.

By the House of Delegates, December 25. 1810

Read and assented to

By order

JN^O BREWER clk

By the Senate, December 25. 1810

Read and assented to

By order

THO^S ROGERS clk

EDW^D LLOYD

The Great Seal in wax Appendant.

Maryland, Sc^t

I hereby certify that the foregoing is truly taken from Liber TH. N^o 3. folios 4 and 5, one of the Law Records of the State of Maryland, belonging to the Office of the Court of appeals for the Western Shore of the said State.

In Testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said court of appeals, [SEAL.] this third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. clk C^t app^{ls} W. S.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, November 16, 1811.

Sir,

In compliance with a Resolution of the General Assembly of this State, we have the Honor to transmit to you, ["r Excellency," stricken out] herewith enclosed, an authenticated Copy of an Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Maryland, ratifying an Amendment to the

Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

We are,

With high Consideration and Respect,

Your Obedient Servants,

ROB^T BOWIE

The Honorable James Monroe

Secretary of State of the United States

Maryland, sct.

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on Monday, the fifth of November, and ended on the twenty-fifth of December, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten—his excellency Edward Lloyd, Esq. Governor—amongst others, the following Law was enacted, to wit:

No. 162. An Act to ratify an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas, at the second Session of the Eleventh Congress of the United States, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and nine, it was resolved, as followeth, to wit:

“RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states: which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of

the states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain, any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a Citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.”

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the aforesaid amendment be, and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified.

By the House of Delegates, December 25, 1810.

Read and assented to,

By Order, JNO. BREWER, Clk.

By the Senate, December 25, 1810.

Read and assented to.

By Order, THO'S ROGERS, Clk.

EDW^D LLOYD.

(The Great Seal, in Wax, Appendant.)

MARYLAND, sct.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is truly taken from Liber T. H. No. 3, Folio 4, one of the Law Records of the State of Maryland, belonging to the Office of the Court of Appeals, for the Western Shore of the said State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto subscribe my Name, and affix the Seal of the said Court of Appeals, this sixteenth Day of November, in the [SEAL.] Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred

and Eleven; and in the Thirty-Sixth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

TH: HARRIS, Jun. clk C^t App^{ls}

[INDORSEMENT.]

13th Art. ratified by M^d
notice of amendm^t of constitution by State of Maryland—

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

FRANKFORT, FEBRUARY 9th, 1811.

SIR,

PURSUANT to the duty enjoined on me, I have the honor to transmit to you, the enclosed resolution passed by the Legislature of this state, at their last session.

I am, with considerations of high respect,

Your most obedient servant,

CH^s SCOTT

[ADDRESS.]

Frankfort K. }
Feb^y 10th }

Free

The Honorable

The Speaker of the

Senate U. S. Congress

City Washington

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JANUARY 29, 1811.

THE General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have taken under consideration, the section submitted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, as an amendment to the constitution of ^{the} United States, proposing, that,

“If any citizen of the United States, shall accept, claim, “receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, “without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any “present, pension, office or emolument of any kind what- “ever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or foreign power; “such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, “and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or “profit under them, or either of them.”

WHEREUPON, resolved, that the assent of the state of Kentucky, be, and it is, by the Legislature thereof, hereby given to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and on the part of the said state of Kentucky, it is assented, that the said section be adopted, and shall be valid and binding, as a part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the states.

RESOLVED, That the Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Governor of each of the states.

(Signed) JOHN SIMPSON

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER,

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, 31st January, 1811.

CHARLES SCOTT,

Governor.

By the Governor,

J. BLEDSOE,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, 9th February, 1811.

I Certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an enrolled resolution in this office.

Teste, J: BLEDSOE *Secretary.*

In Senate of the United States,

1811 February 20th

The President communicated a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky approving the amendment to the constitution respecting titles of nobility, which was read; and

Ordered, That it be transmitted to the office of the Secretary for the department of state.

Attest

SAM A OTIS Secretary.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Kentucky

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th art. ratified.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor of this State, has laid before this General Assembly, a RESOLUTION passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following, to wit:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States:—

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them—

THEREFORE,

Resolved unanimously by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the foregoing amendment, proposed by congress, to the constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby (on the part of this state) agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Represent-

atives, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several states.

EDWARD TIFFIN, *Speaker*

Of the House of Representatives.

Attest—R. OSBORN, Clk. H. R.

THOS. KIRKER, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Attest—CARLOS A. NORTON, Clk. Senate.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

ZANESVILLE, *January 31st, 1811.*

I CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution to be a correct copy of the original, remaining on file in this office.

JER. M^CLANE *Secretary of the State of Ohio.*

Zanesville (Ohio)

Jan^y 31—1811

Sir

In compliance with the Request of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, I transmit the preceding Resolution and am with great Respect

your Ob^t S^t

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS

The President of the
Senate of the United States }

[ADDRESS.]

The President of the Senate
of the United States—

In Senate of the United States.

1811 February 11th

The Letter from the Governor of the State of Ohio addressed to the President of the Senate, transmitting a Resolution of the General Assembly of said state, approving the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Congress thereof, respecting titles of Nobility, was read; And

Resolved, That the secretary transmit the said letter and resolution to the secretary for the department of State.

Attest.

SAM A OTIS Secretary.

[ADDRESS.]

Ohio

The Secretary
for the department
of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

Ohio.

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th art ratified.

Sir

Geo. Town

29. Aug^t 1814

Your letter of the 29th Ult^o was received by the Governor, And Agreeably to the Orders of his Excellency I have the Honor herewith to enclose a Copy of the Proceedings of the Legislature on the Subject of the Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. as by you requested. And have the

Honor to be

Your Most humb^{le} S^t

P. ROBINSON

Sec^y of State.

[ADDRESS.]

Geo Town Del

Free

August 30th

The Honourable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

M^r Graham

29th August 1814

The Secretary of the State of Delaware transmits the proceedings of the Legislature approving of the amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States.

13th Art. ratified.

In the House of Representatives
of the State of Delaware
February 1st 1811.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled is hereby approved and ratified by the General Assembly of this State: that is to say, "If any citizen of the United States shall "accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, "or shall without the consent of Congress accept and retain "any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind "whatever from any Emperor, king, prince or foreign "power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United "States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust "or profit under them or either of them."

Resolved further by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met, That the Governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Executives of the several States in the United States and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Read and adopted.

MOLTON C. ROGERS Clerk.

In Senate February 1st 1811. Read.

February 2^d read again and concurred in.

A. L. HAYES Clerk.

Dover August 3^d 1814.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original

resolution with the endorsements thereon now remaining on the files of the House of Representatives.

J. GORDON BRINCKLÉ Clerk of the
House of Representatives of
the State of Delaware.

Secretary's office George Town
Aug^t 29th 1814.

The foregoing Resolutions & proceedings of the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, are a true Copy from the Journals of the said Senate & House of Representatives, deposited in my office pursuant to Law.

PETER ROBINSON
Sec^y of State.

Lancaster February 11th 1811

Sir

I have the honor to transmit to You an exemplified copy of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to ratify on behalf of the "State of Pennsylvania a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to titles of Nobility "or honor, presents, pensions, offices & emoluments from "any foreign power"—

With high consideration & respect Sir

Your Ob^t S^t

SIMON SNYDER

James Madison

President of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Lancaster Feb 11

Free

James Madison

President of the United States

Mail

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

Pennsylvania

Governor Snyder

enclosing an exemplified Copy of an Amendment to the Constitution.

An Act to ratify on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United

States relative to titles of nobility or honor, presents, pensions Offices and emoluments from any foreign power.—

Section, 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States, in the mode prescribed by the fifth Article of the Constitution Viz^t “If any citizen of the United States “shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of Nobility or “honor, or shall without the consent of Congress accept, and “retain, any present, pension, Office or emolument of any “kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign “power, such person shall cease to be a Citizen of the “United, and shall be incapable of holding any Office of “trust or profit under them or either of them,” be and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, to become, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, part of the Constitution of the United States.—

JOHN WEBER Speaker of the House
of Representatives

P. C. LANE Speaker of the Senate.—

Approved the sixth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven.—

SIMON SNYDER.

Secretary's Office

Lancaster, February 11th 1811.

I hereby Certify the foregoing, to be a true Copy of the original law now remaining in this Office.

Witness my hand & Seal

N. B. BOILEAU Sec^y [SEAL.]

Lancaster, (Pennsylvania) February 27th, 1811.

SIR,

I herewith transmit to you a copy of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, ratifying on their part, an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

Very respectfully, sir, your obt. svt.

SIMON SNYDER

The Speaker of the Senate }
of the United States }

AN ACT to ratify on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania, a proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility or honor, presents, pensions, offices and emoluments from any foreign power.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States, in the mode prescribed by the fifth article of the constitution, viz. "If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them," be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania to become, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of

the several states, part of the constitution of the United States.

JOHN WEBER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

P. C. LANE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the sixth day of February, |
one thousand eight hundred and eleven. |

SIMON SNYDER.

Secretary's Office, Lancaster, February 27th, 1811.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original remaining among the original rolls in this office.

N. B. BOILEAU Secretary of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

[ADDRESS.]

On public service.

[Postmark:] Lancaster Feb. 28.

Free

The Hon: George Clinton

President of the Senate of the United States

at

New York ["Washington" stricken out.]

New York 13th March 1811

Sir

The enclosed Copy of an Act of the Common Wealth of Pennsylvania ratifying an Amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States was forwarded to me at this Place after I had left the Senate, and I now take

the liberty of transmitting it to you to be deposited in the
Office of the Department of State which if my recollection
serves me is the usual Course

I am with great respect & Esteem

Your Most Obed^t Servant

GEO: CLINTON

The hon^{ble}

Robert Smith Esquire Sec^y of State

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] New York 15 Mar

Free

The hon^{ble}

Robert Smith Esquire Secretary of State

Washington City

[INDORSEMENT.]

Pennsylvania.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Ratified

13th article.

Pennsylvania

Rec^d 28th March

State of New. Jersey.

Trenton Janry 19th 1811.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge reception of your letter of 15th curr^t with copy of a resolution, of the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and which shall be immediately submitted to the Legislature of New-Jersey, now in Session.

I am, Sir,

very respectfully,

Your obed^t Serv^t

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

The Honorable

Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State &c.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Gov^r Bloomfield

19th Jan^y

has received a Copy of the Resolution of Congress, proposing an amendment. to the Constitution; will submit it to the Legislature.

State of New-Jersey.

Trenton 18: February 1811.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit an Act of the Legislature of

the State of New-Jersey, entitled "An Act to ratify an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States"—

I am, very respectfully

Your mo obed Servt

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.

The Honourable

Robert Smith Esq

Secretary Department of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

New Jersey.

13th Amend^t

ratified

State of New Jersey

An Act to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to the Legislatures of the several States; which proposed amendment is in the following words, viz.

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept,
 "claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or
 "shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain
 "any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind
 "whatever, from any emperor king, prince or foreign

“power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the
 “United States and shall be incapable of holding any
 “office of trust or profit under them or either of them”

Be and the same is hereby, upon the part of this Legislature, and in the name of this State, ratified and made a part of the Constitution of the United States.

House of Assembly February 11. 1811. This bill having been three times read and compared in this House.

Resolved That the same do pass. By order of the House

W^M KENNEDY Speaker

Council Chamber Feb: 13. 1811. This bill having been three times read and compared;

Resolved That the same do pass. By order of Council

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD

President

I James Linn Secretary of the State of New Jersey Do certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of a law of the Legislature of said State, filed in the Office of said Secretary.

Witness my hand the eighteenth day of February in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

JAMES LINN

State of New Jersey ss:

Joseph Bloomfield Governor of the State of New Jersey.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Know Ye, That the name “James Linn” subscribed to the foregoing certificate, is the proper handwriting of James Linn, who was at the time of subscribing the same and now is the Secretary in and for the aforesaid State—Therefore due faith and credit is and ought to be given to his proceedings and certificates as such

In testimony whereof the Great Seal of the State is
 hereunto affixed Witness the hand of the said Gov-
 [SEAL.] ernor at Trenton, the eighteenth day of February
 in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hun-
 dred and eleven.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD

By the Governor

JAMES LINN

Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

New Jersey.

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th Art. ratified.

State of Vermont—

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OCT. 22, 1811.

WHEREAS, his Excellency the Governor has communicated to this house, a resolution, passed by the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, in the words following, to wit:

“If any citizen of the United States, shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.”

THEREFORE,

Resolved, the Governor and Council concurring herein, That the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress, as aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby (on the part of this State) agreed to, ratified, and confirmed. Also,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators, and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States in the union.

Attest. WM. D. SMITH, *Clerk*.

IN COUNCIL, *October 24, 1811.*

Read and concurred.

Attest. ROLLIN C. MALLARY, Sec'y.

A true copy.

Attest. TH LEVERETT Sec'y of State.

State of Vermont Shaftsbury Nov. 10th 1811

Sir,

In Compliance with the request of the General Assembly of this State, I transmit to you the foregoing resolution, ratifying & confirming on the part of this State a certain proposal of amendment to the Constitution of the United States made by Congress at their last Session—

With great respect, I am

Sir, your obedient servant

JONAS GALUSHA

The Hon^l The President of the Senate
of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

Free

Hon. The President of the Senate
of the United States
Washington—

[INDORSEMENT.]

12 Cong. }
1 Sess. } L

Resolution of the legislature of the State of Vermont con-

firming on the part of that State the resolution respecting titles of nobility.

Decem^r 19th 1811 Read

Vermont

Amendment to the Constitution

13th Art. ratified.

Knoxville Nov^r 27th 1811

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, on the subject of certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the legislatures of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, of Virginia and by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled—And have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your Ob^t Servant

WILLIE BLOUNT

The Hon^{ble}

James Monroe

Sec^y State United States

[INDORSEMENT.]

Tennessee.
Amendments to the Constitution.
13th art. ratified.
Tennessee
amendment to the Constitution

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NOVEMBER 21, 1811.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of

and dissent from the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, June 19th, 1809, that no law shall be enacted for laying an embargo, or for prohibiting commerce for a longer period than until the expiration of thirty days, from the commencement of the session of Congress next, succeeding that session, in which such law shall have been enacted.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of & dissent from the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the State of Virginia, on the 13th day of January, 1808 "that the senators in the Congress of the United States, may be removed from office, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the respective state legislatures, by which the said senators have been or may be elected.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of and dissent from the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, April the 3d, 1809, "that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and the states Government."

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do approve of and agree to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the senate & House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States, "that if any Citizen of the United States, shall accept claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable

of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the executives of the several states, and also to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Attest

J. PECK C H R

JOHN ANDERSON Ck
of the Senate

JOHN COCKE

Speaker of the house
of Representatives.

THO^s HENDERSON

Speaker of the Senate

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NOVEMBER 21, 1811.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of and dissent from the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, June 19th, 1809, that no law shall be enacted for laying an embargo, or for prohibiting commerce for a longer period than until the expiration of thirty days, from the commencement of the session of Congress next, succeeding that session, in which such law shall have been enacted.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do ^{dis}approve ^{of} and dissent from the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the legislature of the State of Virginia, on the 13th day of January, 1808 "that the senators in the Congress of the United States, may be removed from office, by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the respective state legislatures, by which the said senators have been or may be elected.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do disapprove of and dissent from the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, April the 3d 1809, "that an impartial tribunal may be established to determine disputes between the General and the states Government."

Resolved, That this General Assembly, do approve of and agree to the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the senate & House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States, "that if any Citizen of the United States, shall accept claims, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

Resolved, That the executive of this state be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the executives of the several states, and also to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Attest

J PECK C H R

JOHN ANDERSON Ck
of the Senate

JOHN COCKE

Speaker of the house
of Representatives.

THO^S HENDERSON

Speaker of the Senate

[INDORSEMENT.]

12th Cong. }
1st Sess. } L.

Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, rela-

tive to resolutions amendatory of the constitution of U S.

1811 Dec' 24th

Read.—

Proceedings of Legislature of the State of Tennessee, relative
to resolutions amendatory of Constitution of the U. States—

Executive Department, GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, 4th January, 1812.

SIR,

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a resolution passed by them at their last Session, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

I am sir,

with high consideration and respect
your very obedient servant

D: B: MITCHELL

The Honble.

The President of the Senate
of the United States

STATE OF GEORGIA,

In Senate, 22nd November, 1811.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor of this State has laid before this General Assembly, a Resolution passed by the Congress of the United States in the words following to wit:

“*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the Legisla-

tures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States.”

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.”

Be it unanimously Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, on the part of this State, agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

And be it further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States.

Read and agreed to unanimously.

MATHEW TALBOT,

President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

William Robertson, Sec'ry.

In the House of Representatives—Read and concurred in

ROBERT IVERSON,

Speaker.

ATTEST,

Hincs Holt, Cl'k.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA.

Approved, 13th December, 1811.

DAVID B. MITCHELL, *Governor.*

ATTEST,

Anthony Porter, Sec'ry.

Office of Secretary of State,

Milledgeville Georgia, 4th January, 1812.

I certify that the foregoing Resolution is truly copied from the original now of file in this office, with the Great Seal of the State affixed thereto.

AB^R HAMMOND Secretary.

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark.]

Free

The Honble

The President of the Senate

of the United States

Washington City

[INDORSEMENT.]

Resolution of the Legislature of Georgia concurring in the proposed amendment to the Constitution, respecting titles of nobility.

Executive Department, GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, 4th January, 1812.

SIR,

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor to transmit you a copy of a

resolution passed by them at their last Session, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States.

I am sir,

with high consideration and respect

your very obedient servant

D: B: MITCHELL

The Honble.

James Monroe

Secretary of State

of the United States

STATE OF GEORGIA,

In Senate, 22nd November, 1811.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor of this State has laid before this General Assembly, a Resolution passed by the Congress of the United States in the words following to wit:

“*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States.”

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be

incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

Be it unanimously Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, on the part of this State, agreed to, ratified and confirmed.

And be it further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States.

Read and agreed to unanimously.

MATHEW TALBOT,
President of the Senate.

ATTEST,

William Robertson, Sec'ry.

In the House of Representatives—Read and concurred in

ROBERT IVERSON,
Speaker.

ATTEST,

Hines Holt, Cl'k.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEORGIA.

Approved, 13th December, 1811.

DAVID B. MITCHELL, *Governor.*

ATTEST,

Anthony Porter, Sec'ry

Office of Secretary of State,

Milledgeville Georgia, 4th January 1812.

I certify that the foregoing Resolution is truly copied

from the original now of file in this office, with the Great Seal of the State affixed thereto.

AB^R HAMMOND Secretary

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark.]

Free

The Honorable

James Monroe,

Secretary of State United States,

Washington.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Georgia.

Governor of Georgia

4th Jan^y 1812

Amendment to Constitution

In Senate of the United States

1812, February 10th

Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate, transmit to the Secretary for the department of State, the Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the constitution of the United States, respecting titles of Nobility, together with the resolutions of the Legislatures of such other States as have ratified the same.

Attest

SAM^L A. OTIS Secretary.

[ADDRESS.]

The Secretary
for the department of State

[INDORSEMENT.] .

1st Session. 12th Congress.

Resolution of the Senate of the United States.

Transmitting to the Department of State, the Resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States respecting titles of Nobility. together with resolutions of other Legislatures.

13th Art. ratified

Note of States adopting amendmt to Constitution

RALEIGH, (N. CAROLINA) JANUARY 14. 1812.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, an authenticated copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

I have the honour to be, with consideration and respect,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAWKINS

James Madison Esq^r

An Act

To Ratify on behalf of the State of North-Carolina, a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility or honour, presents, pensions, offices or emoluments from any Foreign Power.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the fifth article of the Constitution, viz. "If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept

and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them," be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of North-Carolina, to become when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, part of the Constitution of the United States.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, |
the 23d day of December, A. D. 1811. |

J. RIDDICK, Speaker of the Senate

J. STEELE, Speaker of the House of Representatives

A true copy from the original as filed in my office,

W^m HILL, Secretary of State.

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Ralh N. C. Jany 17

Free

James Madison Esq^r

President of the United States

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

North Carolina

Amendment to the Constitution.

13th Art. ratified.

RALEIGH, (N. CAROLINA) JANUARY 14, 1812.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, an

authenticated copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

I have the honour to be, with consideration and respect,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAWKINS

The Hon^{ble} Jesse Franklin Esq^r

An Act

To Ratify on behalf of the State of North-Carolina, a proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility or honour, presents, pensions, offices or emoluments from any Foreign Power.

BE IT enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the fifth article of the Constitution, viz. "If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatsoever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them," be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of North-Carolina, to

become when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths
of the several States, part of the Constitution of the United
States.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, |
the 23d day of December, A. D. 1811 |

J. RIDDICK, Speaker of the Senate.

J. STEELE, Speaker of the House of Representatives

A true copy from the original as filed in my office,

W^m HILL Secretary of State

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Ralh N. C. Jan 17

Free

The Hon^{ble} Jesse Franklin Esq'

Senator in Congress

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

12 Cong. }
1 Sess. } L

Letter from the governor of North Carolina transmitting an
authenticated copy of the act of that state, ratifying the
amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress.—

1812 Jan^y 22^d

Read.

State of New-Hampshire.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 9, 1812.

WHEREAS, His Excellency the Governor of this State has laid before the General Court a Resolution, passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following to wit:

'Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following SECTION be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States'—

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility or honor; or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince, or Foreign Power; such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.”

Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, That the foregoing amendment, proposed by Congress, to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, on the part of this State, agreed to, ratified, and confirmed.

And be it further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of the several States.

Sent up for concurrence

CLEMENT STORER, Speaker.

In Senate, December 9, 1812.

Read and concurred.

JOSHUA DARLING, President.

December 10, 1812.

By the Governor approved.

WILLIAM PLUMER.

A true copy.

Attest..... SAM^L SPARHAWK Sec^{ry}

New-Hampshire.

Executive Department.

Concord, Decem^r 12th 1812

Sir,

I have the honor of herewith transmitting to you a Resolution of the Legislature of this State, agreeing to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed by the Congress thereof.

I am, respectfully, Sir,

your most obedient,

WILLIAM PLUMER

The Hon^{ble} William H. Crawford Esq^r

President of the Senate of the United States

[ADDRESS.]

Free

Hon^d William H. Crawford Esq^r

President of the Senate U. S.

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

13th Art. ratified by

New Hampshire

 In Senate of the U. S.

December 21. 1812

The President communicated a letter from the Governor of the State of New Hampshire, transmitting a copy of the resolution passed by the Legislature of that state, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by Congress to the constitution of the United States, relative to titles of nobility.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit them to the Secretary for the Department of State.

Attest

SAM A. OTIS Sec^y

New York May 8th 1813

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a communication from the Clerk of the Senate of this State, by which it will appear that the Senate on the 12th day of March 1812 rejected the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Congress of the United States. It is owing to gross negligence in the clerk of Senate that I was not notified of their determination upon the subject untill yesterday.

I have the honor to be with
great respect, Sir, your ob. Serv^t

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS

The Honorable James Monroe

Albany May 1st 1813.

Sir

By a resolution of the Hon^l the Senate of this State of the 3rd April last I am directed to inform Your Excellency That the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States mentioned in the letter from the Secretary of State accompanying Your Excellency's Message of the 1st April then instant, was on the 12th day of March 1812 rejected by the Senate.

I have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's Most Ob^t Serv^t

S VISSCHER

Clerk of the Senate

His Excellency D. D. Tompkins.

[INDORSEMENT.]

8. May 1813.

Governor Tompkins.

Rejection of the proposed amendment to the Constitution by
the Legislature of the State of New York.

13th Art. rejected

Sharon (Con.) 22. April 1813—

Sir

Immediately after the receipt of your letter of the 23. ultimo I forwarded to the Secretary of this State directions to examine the records of the Legislature, for its decision on the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, to which you refer. His answer I have this day received; by which it appears that at the May Session AD 1811 the Chief Magistrate, then in office, submitted the proposition in question to the consideration of the General Assembly, but that no final opinion upon its merits has as yet been expressed by that honourable body.

The Legislature will convene early in the next month; at which time your communication will be laid before them—

With great respect I have the honour

to be Sir your obedient and

very humble servant

JOHN COTTON SMITH

The Honourable The Secretary of State &c

[ADDRESS.]

Free

The Honourable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington—

[INDORSEMENT.]

22 April 1813.

John C. Smith Lieu^t Govern
relative to amendment of the Constitution

*Connecticut.*Not *ratified*.Connecticut relative to amendmt of constⁿ

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford in said State, on the second Thursday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

[SEAL.] Whereas his Excellency the Governour, has laid before this Assembly a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following, viz. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, ["that" stricken out] two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following Section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the United States;

If any citizen of the United States, shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever from any Emperour, King, Prince or foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

Resolved by this Assembly, That this Assembly do not ratify the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, and the same on the part of this State, is not ratified.

And be it further Resolved, that his Excellency the Governour be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution, to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

A true copy of record,

Examined by

THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

[SEAL.] At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford in said state on the Second Thursday of may One thousand eight hundred and Thirteen.

Whereas his Excellency the Governour has laid before this Assembly a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States in the words following—Viz—

Resolved by the senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring that the following Section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be valid,—and binding, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.—

“If any citizen of the United States shall accept claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour or shall without the consent of Congress accept or retain any

Pension, Office, or emolument of any kind whatever from any Emperour, King Prince or Foreign Power such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them.

“Resolved by this Assembly, That this Assembly do not ratify the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, and the same on the part of this State is not ratified.—

And be it further Resolved—That his Excellency the Governour be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing Resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.—

I Thomas Day Secretary of the State of Connecticut do hereby certify and make known that the above and foregoing is a true Copy of Record. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of said State at the City of Hartford this twenty-ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

THOMAS DAY

[INDORSEMENT.]

Resolution of the State of Connecticut

May 1813

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford, in said State, on the second thursday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen

Whereas his Excellency the Governour has laid before this Assembly a resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, in the words following, viz, " Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

" If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any Emporour, King, Prince, or Foreign Power; such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

Resolved by this Assembly, That this Assembly do not ratify the foregoing amendment proposed by Congress, to the Constitution of the United States, and the same on the part of this State, is not ratified.

And be it further Resolved, That His Excellency the Governour be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

I Thomas Day Secretary of the State of Connecticut do hereby certify and make known that the [SEAL.] above and foregoing is a true Copy of record.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of this State the twelfth day of

August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

THOMAS DAY

State of Connecticut:

Secretary's Office, Jan^y 22. 1818.

Sir,

By direction of His Excellency Governour Wolcott, I transmit to you the enclosed exemplification; and am,

With great respect,

Your obed^t Serv^t

THOMAS DAY

Hon. J. Q. Adams, }
Secretary of State. }

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Hartford Jan 23

Free

Hon. John Q. Adams,

Secretary of State,

Washington City

[INDORSEMENT.]

Connecticut does not ratify the 13th Art. of amendments to the Constitution of the U. S.

Executive Department—S. C.

Charleston—October 27th 1814

Sir

In answer to your enquiry relative to the decision of South Carolina upon the amendment of the Federal Constitution, proposed by Congress in 1811, I have now the honor to transmit you copies of the proceedings of the two branches of our Legislature^{up} on that subject. From these you will perceive that the question of adoption or rejection, on the proposed amendment, has never been taken by this State

I have the honor to be, sir

very respectfully

y^t Ob^t &c

JOS: ALSTON

The Hon^{ble} The Sec^y of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

27. Oct. 1814.

Governor of South Carolina transmitting copies of the Proceedings of the State Legislature, relative to the amendment proposed by Congress to the Federal Constitution.

Not finally acted upon.

13th

An Extract from the Journals of the Senate, Nov^r 1811.
Nov. 26.

The House then read the Resolution of the Congress of

the United States, which accompanied the Message of his Excellency the Governor, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—

Ordered

That the same be referred to a Committee

And a Committee was appointed accordingly i e,

Col Mays

M^r Du Bose

M^r Reid—

Nov' 28.

Col Mays from the Committee to whom was referred the Resolution of the Congress of the United States submitted a report.

Ordered

That the same be taken into consideration to Morrow

Nov. 29. The House then took into consideration the Report of the Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the Resolution of the Congress of the United States proposing an Amendment to the Federal Constitution in the words following

Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled two thirds of both Houses concurring that the following Section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the United States—Viz: If any Citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any Title of Nobility, or Honour, or shall without the consent of Congress accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever from any Emperor, King, Prince or foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a Citizen of the United

States and shall be incapable of holding any office of Trust or Profit under them or either of them"—beg leave to Report,

That they have duly considered the foregoing Resolution and are of opinion it ought to become a part of the Constitution of the United States—Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend to the Senate to concur in the adoption of the said Resolution, and when it may be agreed to and concurred in by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, that it may become a part of the Constitution of the United States of America—

The House having considered the Report agreed thereto.

Resolved, That this House do agree to the Report—

Ordered, That the same be sent to the House of Representatives for their concurrence

By order of the Senate.

Office of Clerk of the Senate, Col^a Sept. 1-1814

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct extract from the Journals of the Senate of every thing which appertains to the above mentioned Resolution.

JOHN MURPHY C. S.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Rec'd in Governor Alston's letter of 27th Oct. 1814

In the House of Representatives

Dec^r 7th 1813.

The following report was made (viz)

"The Committee to whom was referred a Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. recom-

mending an alteration & amendment of the Constitution, passed by the Congress of the U. S. on the of
 respectfully Report.

That the resolution referred to them was originally presented to the last Legislature and referred by them to a Select Committee who reported thereon—That the report of that Select Committee & the resolution were several times taken up and Considered by the House and ultimately postponed on the 21st Dec^r 1811 without their coming to any final decision in regard to them—

That the aforesaid Resolution was again brought to the view of the Legislature at the late September Session by a Message of his Excellency the Governour N^o 2 reminding them that no decision had been made thereon and enclosing a Resolve of the State of New-Hampshire approving and adopting the same—

That at the September Session a Committee was appointed to examine the Journals & report the proceedings of the preceding Legislature in the Case; & that the report made by it & the Resolution of Congress were ordered to lie on the table, and not further acted upon—

Your Committee beg leave further to report, that respect to the recommendation of the Congress of the U. S. & to our Sister States would seem to require of the House that they should during the present Session take up and finally dispose of the Resolution by adopting or rejecting it, and that in their opinion it ought to be rejected

The Constitution of the U. S. has already provided “That no Title of Nobility shall be granted by the U. S. And no person holding any office of profit or Trust under them shall, without the Consent of Congress accept of any present,

emolument office or Title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or Foreign State—Congress have in more instances than one within the knowledge of your Committee exercised the power vested in them by the above provision, and refused permission to Individuals in high public offices to accept of presents offered by Foreign Powers, nor are they aware of any inconveniences which have arisen and required further provisions on this Subject to be ingrafted in the Constitution of the U S. At all events & should they be mistaken in this respect, the Committee are of opinion that the amendment proposed & submitted to their consideration is not the proper remedy; and that under its provisions, & the terms in which it is worded, consequences might follow & evils accrue as well to innocent Citizens individually as to the Community at large, which were neither foreseen nor contemplated by the Framers of the Resolution.

Under these impressions your Committee recommend that the House reject the aforesaid resolution & adopt the following resolutions to that effect “Resolved by the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of S^o C^a that they deem it inexpedient to adopt & therefore reject on the part and in behalf of the State of S^o Carolina the Resolution submitted to them & passed by the Congress of the U. S. on the — day of in the following words (to wit) “Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Section be submitted to the Legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the Legislatures of Three fourths of the States shall be valid and binding as a part of the Constitution of the U. S. “If any Citizen of the U. S. shall accept claim receive or retain any

Title of Nobility or Honor; or shall without the consent of Congress accept and retain any present, pension Office or emolument of any kind whatever from any Emperor, King, Prince or Foreign Power, such person shall cease to be a Citizen of the U. S. and shall be incapable of holding any Office of Trust or profit under them or either of them"—

Resolved that his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward Copies of the above resolution rejecting on the part of and in behalf of the State of S^o C^a the amendment proposed by the Congress of the U. S. & passed on the day of to the President of the Senate & the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. and to each and all of the Governors of the several States"

BENJAMIN HUGER Chairman

Whereupon

Ordered, that the report be taken into consideration on Thursday next—

I Certify the foregoing to be a true Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives

Attest—

RICHARD GANTT

Clerk of the House of Representatives

of S^o Carolina

[INDORSEMENT.]

Rec^d in Governor Alston's letter of 27th Oct. 1814.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Providence Sept 21. 1814.

Sir;

I have the honour to transmit to you enclosed, a copy of the Resolution passed by the General Assembly of this State on the 15th Instant, relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States—

I have the Honour to be sir;

Very respectfully your Obed^t Serv^t

W^M JANES

Governor of said State,

Honble. James Munro

Secretary of the U. States,

[ADDRESS.]

[Postmark:] Providence R. I. Sept 23

Free

Hon'ble James Monroe

Secretary of the U. States

Washington

[INDORSEMENT.]

Dep^t of State

Rhode Island rejects 13th Art. of Amdts to Constⁿ of U. S.

State of Rhode Island	}	In General Assembly
& Providence Plantations		September, 15 th 1814.

Resolved, That the amendment to the Constitution of the

United States, proposed at the Second Session of the Eleventh Congress, in the following words, viz. "If any Citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument, of any kind whatever, from any Emperor, King, Prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them," be and the same is hereby disapproved of—

A true Copy.

Witness SAMUEL EDDY Secry.

H Res 80

Rec'd 5. Mar

Public 7, Resolution.

Thirty-Sixth

Congress of the United States,

At the Second Session

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

in the District of Columbia

on Monday the third day of December one thousand eight
hundred and sixty.

Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United
States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the following article be proposed to the legislatures
of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of
the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of
said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes,
as part of the said Constitution, viz:

Article XIII. No amendment shall be made to the Con-
stitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power
to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic

institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.

W^M PENNINGTON

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C BRECKINRIDGE

Vice President of the United States,
& President of the Senate.

Approved March 2. 1861.

JAMES BUCHANAN

[INDORSEMENT.]

I certify that this Joint Resolution originated in the House of Representatives.

Attest.

J. W. FORNEY

Clerk.

State of Illinois,

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Springfield, March 22, 1862.

Hon. William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

D^r Sir:

I have the honor to transmit you herewith an authenticated copy of an Ordinance passed by the Constitutional Convention of the State of Illinois, February 14, 1862, ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States (Article 13,) on the part of the State of Illinois.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obt. Ser^t,

W^m M. SPRINGER,

Secretary of the Convention.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the Constitutional Convention:

That the following article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved March 2, 1861, to wit:

Article Thirteen:

No amendment shall be made to the Constitution, which will authorize or give "to Congress, the power to abolish, or

interfere, within any state, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State,"—be and the same is hereby ratified.

State of Illinois,
Constitutional Convention.

I, William A. Hacker, President of the Convention, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of An Ordinance, adopted by the Convention, February 14th 1862, as appears from the official record,

Witness my hand this 14th day of February, A. D.
1862.

WM A. HACKER
President of the Convention.

Attest: W^M M. SPRINGER, Secretary.

Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States of America ;

At the—Second—Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the
fifth—day of December, one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-four.

A RESOLUTION

Submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely: Article XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section. 2. Con-

gress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. HAMLIN

Vice President of the United States.

and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 1. 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[INDORSEMENT.]

I certify that this Resolution did originate in the Senate

J. W. FORNEY

Secretary

State of Rhode Island, &c

WHEREAS, Both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the words and figures following, to wit:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said Article XIII of Amendment to the said Constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

A TRUE COPY.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand
and affixed the seal of the State of Rhode
[SEAL.] Island, this second day of February A. D. 1865,
the day of the adoption of the said resolution.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

State of Illinois

Executive Department.

Springfield Feby 7th 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State Washington D. C

Dear Sir:

The communication of F. W. Seward Acting Secretary, bearing date 2^d February 1865 transmitting to the Governor of the State of Illinois an attested copy of a joint Resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st inst proposing to the Legislatures of the Several States of the United States a thirteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States, has been received.

In reply to the communication I have the honor to state that on the 1st inst the Legislature of Illinois proceeded to act upon the joint Resolution, and assented to and ratified the Same. An attested copy of the assent and ratification by the Legislature of the State of Illinois is herewith transmitted

Very Respectfully Your Obed't Servt

RICHARD J OGLESBY

Governor of Illinois

Whereas the Congress of the United States has proposed, to the several States, the following amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz;

“Article XIII.”

“Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except

“as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have
 “been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or
 “any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

“Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article
 “by appropriate Legislation.”

Originated in the Senate
 JOHN F. NASH, Secty:

Therefore be it resolved by the Senate, the House of
 Representatives concurring herein, that, the State of Illinois,
 by its Legislature, hereby ratifies and assents to said Amend-
 ment.

ALLEN C. FULLER

Speaker House Representatives.

W^M BROSS

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 1. 1865.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY

Governor.

United States of America }
 State of Illinois. } ss. Office of Secretary of State

I, Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State of the State of
 Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
 of a joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of this
 State ratifying an amendment to the Constitution
 of the United States now on file in this office. In
 [SEAL.] witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and
 affixed the Great Seal of State, at the City of
 Springfield, this seventh day of February A. D.
 1865.

SHARON TYNDALE

Secretary of State.

State of Michigan

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Lansing, Feb^y 8th 1865.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln,
Pres^t of the United States.

Sir:—

I herewith transmit the Joint Resolution ratifying the Amendment proposed to the constitution of the United States, which has passed both branches of the Legislature of this State, and approved Feb^y 2. 1865.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your Excellency's Obe^t Serv^t

HENRY H CRAPO,

Governor.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully referred by the President of the United States to the Hon: Sec: of State

JNO. G. NICOLAY

Priv: Sec.

Feb 15. 1865

Joint Resolutions
Ratifying The Amendment Proposed To The Constitution
Of The United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, after solemn and mature deliberation therein, has, by a vote of two thirds

of both houses passed "A Joint Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," which resolution is in the following words.

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution, namely;

Article XIII.

Section I. Neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. .

Section II. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

And

Whereas, American Slavery, in its wickedness and infatuation, has added to its many other heinous sins, the crime of waging a causeless, cruel and bloody war, for the avowed purpose of dividing and destroying the Nation, whereby it has forfeited all right to further toleration, and has clearly demonstrated that its continuance is wholly incompatible with the safety and preservation of a free Republican Government; and "that in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our

posterity," it has become necessary to utterly destroy this barbarous foe of civilization, humanity and religion; therefore;

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That in the name and in behalf of the People of this State, we do hereby ratify, approve and assent to the said Amendment.

Resolved, That a copy of this assent and Ratification be engrossed on parchment, and transmitted by his Excellency the Governor, to the United States in Congress assembled.

EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR.

President of the Senate

A. D. GRISWOLD

Speaker of the House of

Representatives Pro-tem-pore.

Approved February 2. 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO,

Governor.

State of Michigan }
Office of the Secretary of State } ss.

I. George H. House. Deputy Secretary of State of the State of Michigan, Do Hereby Certify, That the foregoing is a true copy of the Preamble and Resolutions which passed the Legislature of the State of Michigan, February, 2nd A D. 1865.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of
[SEAL.] Michigan at Lansing this sixth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five.

GEO H HOUSE

Deputy Secretary of State.

State of Maryland

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Annapolis Nov 29th 1865.

Hon W^m H Seward

Secretary of State of U. S.

Sir.

I have the honor herewith to transmit in accordance with the request of your letter of 18th Inst an authenticated copy of the Resolution passed by the General Assembly of this State ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery in the United States, as proposed by 38th Congress.

I have the honor to be

With great respect.

Your obdt Servant

A W BRADFORD

Maryland Sct.

At a Session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun and held at the City of Annapolis on the first Wednesday of January being the fourth day of the said Month in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty five and ended on the twenty fourth day of March in the same year.

His Excellency Augustus W Bradford Governor.

Among other the following Resolutions were enacted to Wit,

Resolutions ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of

the United States of America proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the Several States.

Whereas It is provided by the fifth Article of the Constitution of the United States of America, that Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to the said Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states shall call a Convention for proposing amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the Several States or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

And Whereas, by the thirty eighth Congress of the United States at the Second Session thereof, begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday the fifth day of December in the year Eighteen hundred and sixty four, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring) that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid, to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely,

Article Thirteen.

Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for Crime whereof the party shall have been duly Convicted shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction,

Section 2, Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation;

Therefore,

Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That the aforesaid Amendment be and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified,

By the House of Delegates.

These engrossed Resolutions the original of which passed the House of Delegates by yeas and Nays February 1st 1865 was this day read and assented to.

By Order, W. R. COLE,
Chf Clk

By the Senate,

These engrossed Resolutions the original of which passed the Senate by yeas and Nays February 3^d 1865 was this day read and assented to.

By Order
C HARWOOD Secretary.

Maryland Sct.

I, George Earle, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the preceding is a full and true Copy of The Resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland of which they purport to be Copies as taken from Liber G. E. N^o. 2 folio 415 one of the Law Records of the State of Maryland belonging to the Office of the Court of Appeals of Maryland

In Testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name as Clerk, and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals this 29th day of November in the year of our Lord 1865.

[SEAL.] [Five-cent revenue stamp.] GEORGE EARLE, Clerk
Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Maryland Sct.

I, Richard J Bowie, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify, that George Earle is Clerk of said Court of Appeals for the State of Maryland and that the foregoing attestation by him is in due form and by the proper Officer,

Given under my hand and Seal this 29th day of November in the year of our Lord 1865.

RICH^d J BOWIE [SEAL.]

[Five-cent revenue stamp.]

Maryland Sct.

I, George Earle, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that The Honorable Richard J Bowie who has signed the annexed Certificate is, and at the time of so doing was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and that full faith and Credit are due and ought to be given to his Acts as such, as well in Courts of Justice as thereout,

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as Clerk, and affixed the Seal of the said [SEAL.] Court of Appeals this 29th day of November A. D. 1865.

GEORGE EARLE, Clerk
Court of Appeals of Maryland

[Five-cent revenue stamp.]

State of Maryland, to wit:

I, Augustus W. Bradford Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby certify, that George Earle Esq is Clerk of

the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and, as such, is Keeper of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the said State, and that the foregoing attestation is in due form and by the proper Officer.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this
 [SEAL.] 29th day of November A. D., eighteen hundred
 and ["fifty" stricken out] Sixty five.

A W BRADFORD

By the Governor:

W^M B HILL Secretary of State.

Whereas, at the session of the thirty-eighth Congress it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, Viz:—

“Article Thirteen.

“Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction;

“§ 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation;”

Therefore, Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,)

That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New York.

State of New York

In Senate, February 2. 1865.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed.

By Order of the Senate.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS G ALVORD President.

JAS TERWILLIGER Clerk.

In Assembly February 3. 1865

Concurred in without amendment.

By Order

[SEAL.]

G G HOSKINS Speaker.

I. B. CUSHMAN Clerk.

The State of West Virginia,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Wheeling, November 8th 1865

His Excellency Andrew Johnson

President of the United States

Sir:

I have the pleasure of transmitting herewith a duly authenticated copy of a resolution adopted by the Legislature of this State on the 3^d day of February 1865, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the abolishment of slavery, and of announcing the fact that the resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of both Houses of the Legislature.

I am Very Respectfully

Yr. obedt. Servt

A. J. BOREMAN

[INDORSEMENT.]

Wheeling W Va Nov 8th 1865

Boreman A J. Gov

Encloses copy of Resolutions adopted by the Legislature. endorsing the Constitutional Amendment for the Abolishment of Slavery.

Carried by an Unanimous vote of both Houses.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, by a

concurrent vote of two thirds of both houses, has proposed to the legislatures of the several states the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be classified as article thirteen of the amendments to said Constitution, namely:

“Article XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation:” therefore,

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the said proposed amendment is hereby ratified.

Adopted, February 3. 1865.

State of West Virginia

Clerk's Office, House of Delegates,

March 3, 1865.

I certify that the foregoing is a true transcript from the record in this office.

W^M P. HUBBARD

Clerk House of Delegates,

and Keeper of the Rolls.

State of West Virginia,

Office Secretary of the State.

I, Granville D. Hall, Secretary of the State aforesaid, hereby certify that W^m P. Hubbard whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate, was at the date thereof Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of said State,

duly elected and qualified as such; and that his signature to said certificate is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL AP-] hand and affixed the Great seal of the said State
PENDANT.] at my said office in the City of Wheeling, this
twenty first day of September, 1865.

GRANVILLE D. HALL

Secy of the State.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Executive Department.

Boston, February 9th 1865.

To Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the State Department of a certified copy of the Resolution of Congress proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing Slavery.

And I herewith transmit a certified copy of An Act of the General Court of Massachusetts ratifying said proposed amendment; and inclose also a copy of a message addressed by me today to the General Court on this subject.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant

JOHN A. ANDREW.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.
AN ACT ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States did on the thirty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five Resolve, two thirds of both Houses concurring, "That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an

Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely, Article XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said amendment be and it is hereby agreed to, ratified and confirmed, on the part of this Commonwealth to become valid as part of the Constitution of the United States, as soon as the same shall be ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States.

House of Representatives, February 6th 1865,

Passed to be enacted,

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Speaker.

In Senate, February 7, 1865,

Passed to be enacted,

J. E. FIELD, President.

February 8th 1865,

Approved,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Secretary's Department.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an Act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth hereunto
[SEAL.] affixed at Boston this tenth day of February in

the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States of America.

OLIVER WARNER
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Secretary's Department.

Boston, March 8. 1865.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln,

President of the United States,

Sir,—In compliance with a concurrent order of the Senate and House of Representatives, I have the honor herewith to transmit to Your Excellency, a duly attested copy of an act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, entitled "An Act ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the Legislatures of the several States."

I have the honor to be Very respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

[INDORSEMENT.]

Secretary of State of Mass: encloses Act ratifying^d proposed amendment to to the Constitution of U. S.

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon the Secretary of State.

JNO. G. NICOLAY

March 13th 1865.

Priv. Sec.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.

An Act ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States did on the thirty-first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, Resolve, two thirds of both Houses concurring, "That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely, Article XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said amendment be and it is hereby agreed to, ratified and confirmed, on the part of this Commonwealth to become valid as part of the Constitution of the United States, as soon as the same shall be ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the several States.

House of Representatives, February 6th 1865

Passed to be enacted,

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Speaker.

In Senate, February 7, 1865,

Passed to be enacted,

J. E. FIELD, President.

February 8th 1865

Approved,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Secretary's Department,

Boston, March 8th 1865.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the of the Original.

Witness the seal of the Commonwealth.

[SEAL.]

OLIVER WARNER.

Secretary.

HOUSE....No. 54.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, {
February 8th, 1865. }

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

The Act of the General Court of Massachusetts "ratifying an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the two Houses of Congress to the legislatures of the several States," has been laid before me by the secretary of the Commonwealth, for approval, and it being thus presented, I have signed it, gladly coöperating in form, with the legislature, in a transaction so momentous and significant. This amendment was proposed by Congress in due conformity to the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the Congress," (which by the first article is defined to 'consist of a Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives,') whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution * * * which * * * shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

But the occasion of the laying of this Act before me for approval, seems to invite some comments upon the relation of the governor to the legislation of the general court, which I herewith respectfully submit to your consideration.

That relation is established by the second article of the first section of the first chapter of the Constitution of Massachusetts, which provides that "no bill or resolve of the Senate or House of Representatives shall become a law, and have force as such until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal." But this provision is of necessity to be limited to legislative Acts, having their origin in the powers which the legislative body (defined by the same section as "formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives,") derives from the Constitution of Massachusetts itself. It cannot apply to cases in which a power is specifically granted by the Constitution of the United States to the legislature of the State, and when the action of the legislative body alone is required by the terms of that Constitution in order completely to execute such power. If the revisal of the governor is necessary in order to complete an Act ratifying an amendment to the Federal Constitution, then in case of his objection to a bill of ratification, it becomes necessary for two-thirds of both branches of the legislature to agree to pass such bill, in order to effect such ratification on the part

of this Commonwealth. Thus the veto power with which the governor is invested by the Constitution of Massachusetts, would be extended so as to include transactions which spring directly from the Constitution of the United States, and are therein in all respects provided for. This would be not only extending the veto power by implication, but extending it also against the rights of the other States, and of the people of the United States, whose right it is that the decision of *the legislature* (to which alone the Federal Constitution appeals in a case like the present,) should not be limited by the interference of the governor. The fact that the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for an alternative mode of ratification by "conventions" instead of by "legislatures," and that Congress may at pleasure propose the one or the other mode, is of itself decisive. If a "convention" should ratify a proposed amendment, the revisal by the governor, of the act of the Convention, would surely not be contemplated, and his signature of such act would be wholly inappropriate, however cordially he might approve it.

On a previous occasion I have had the honor to express to the general court some opinions of the competency of a State to superadd qualifications to those prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and I beg respectfully to refer to a message transmitted to the general court of 1862 and printed as No. 132 of Senate documents of that year, as including considerations of the general subject, which have application to this special case.

On the day following the passage of the present Act of Ratification to a third reading in the House of Representatives, I received from the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, a copy duly authenticated by him, under

date of February 2, of the Resolution of Congress proposing to the legislatures of the several States the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has now been ratified by Massachusetts. Had I received this copy earlier, I should have transmitted it to the general court, for its information. But since no difference appears between the language of the proposed amendment, as certified in this copy, and the recitation of it in the Act of the general court, I have caused the copy to be filed by the secretary of the Commonwealth, with the public archives of his office, without such previous transmission.

I have deemed that course the more appropriate and respectful, lest by transmitting it I might seem to assume that the proceeding of the general court to consider the subject prior to such transmission, was irregular and improvident. In this connection I ask leave to remark that the question thus suggested, did not escape my attention. The Resolve of Congress proposing the amendment, is, in the highest sense, both a matter of public history, and an act of public legislation of which every court, both State and Federal, in the Union, will take judicial notice, recognizing it as a fact within its own knowledge, and resorting, where memory is at fault, to such documents of reference as may be at hand and be deemed worthy of confidence. In the exercise of its own proper discretion, the general court of Massachusetts has taken judicial notice of the passage of the Resolution of Congress; and although any approval of my own is superfluous, I have deemed it an honor to certify such approval, by my official signature. But by this message I desire to prevent the form of approval, in this instance, from being drawn into a precedent which might seem wrongfully to enlarge the

powers of the governors of States, in like cases, and correspondingly to limit the powers granted by the Federal Constitution exclusively to legislatures of the States.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

Office House of Representatives, U. S.

Washington, D. C., Mch 3 1865.

Sir

I have the pleasure of introducing Hon. George W. Householder, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, one of Com^{ee} appointed to convey the evidence of the ratification, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania of the pending am^{dt} to the Constitution of the United States.

Very respectfully

EDW^d M^cPERSON

Hon. W H SEWARD,

Sec^y of State.

A Joint Resolution to Ratify the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Slavery.

Whereas, two-thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled Did, on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, Adopt an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as follows:

“Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither Slavery nor Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for Crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their Jurisdiction

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.”

Which said Amendment must be Proposed and Submitted to the several States for their Approval and Ratification; therefore Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the Amendment, as above Proposed and Submitted, is hereby Ratified and Adopted by the State of Pennsylvania.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM J. TURRELL

Speaker of the Senate.

State of Pennsylvania, ss.

We do hereby Certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of A Joint Resolution to ratify the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Slavery, as the same passed the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 8th February A. D. 1865.

A. W. BENEDICT

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY

Clerk of the Senate.

State of Maine.

Executive Department

Augusta February 14. 1865

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit an authenticated copy of the action of the Legislature of this State upon the question of the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant

SAM^L CONY

Governor of Maine.

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

An Act

to ratify an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, by a Resolution of Congress approved on the first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whereas, at the second session of the thirty eighth Congress of the United States of America, held at Washington in the District of Columbia on the first day of February aforesaid, it was resolved as follows, viz:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring) that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely:

ART. XIII.

Section 1. Neither Slavery nor Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, as follows, viz :

Section 1. That the said proposed amendment be and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Maine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor.

In the House of Representatives. February 7. 1865
This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

W. A. P. DILLINGHAM, Speaker.

In Senate February 7. 1865. This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID D. STEWART President

February 7. 1865 Approved.

SAMUEL CONY.

State of Maine

Office of Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as Engrossed and deposited in this office—

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the State, at Augusta this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

EPHRAIM FLINT JR
Secretary of State.

State of Kansas,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Topeka, March 6 1865

To His Excellency A. Lincoln

President of the U. S.

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Gov Samuel J. Crawford to transmit Concurrent Resolution No 42 of the Legislature of Kansas ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery or involuntary Servitude therein except as punishment for crime

I have the honor to be your Most Obedient Servant

J. B. M^cAFEE

Private Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon, the Secretary of State.

JNO. G. NICOLAY

March 15 .65.

Priv. Sec.

Senate Concurrent Resolutions No. 42.

Concurrent Resolution ratifying certain proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery.

Whereas, the congress of the United States has submitted the following proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States, to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification: namely,

Article XIII.

Section One. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, Shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section Second. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriated Legislature.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the foregoing proposed amendments be and they are ratified.

Resolved That the Governor of the State of Kansas is hereby requested to transmit to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, duly certified by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses and the Chief Clerks thereof,

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolutions originated in the Senate on the Sixth day of February, A. D. 1865, and passed the Senate on the Seventh day of February, A. D. 1865, unanimou

FREDRICK WILLIAM POTTER,
President, Pro Tempore of the Senate.

A. SMITH, DEVENNEY

Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolutions passed the House of Representatives on the Seventh day of February, A. D. 1865, unanimously.

JACOB SLOTTER
Speaker of the House of Representatives

D. B. EMMERT,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

State of Kansas,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Topeka, March 6 1865

To The President United States Senate

Sir

I am directed by His Excellency Gov Samuel J. Crawford to transmit Concurrent Resolution No 42 of the Legislature of Kansas ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery or involuntary Servitude therein except as punishment for crime

I have the honor to be your Most Obedient Servant

J. B. M^CAFEE

Private Secretary

[INDORSEMENT.]

Duplicate.

Senate Concurrent Resolution N^o 42.

Concurrent Resolution ratifying certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States Abolishing Slavery.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has submitted the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification: namely,

Article XIII.

Section One, Neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section Second, Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by Appropriate Legislation.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the foregoing proposed amendments be and they are hereby ratified.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Kansas is hereby requested to transmit to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, a Copy of the foregoing Resolutions, duly certified by the Presiding Officers, of the two Houses and the Chief Clerks thereof.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution originated in the Senate on the Sixth day of February A. D. 1865, and passed the Senate on the Seventh day of February A. D. 1865, unanimously,

FREDRICK, WILLIAM, POTTER

President Pro. Tempore of the Senate

A. SMITH, DEVENNEY

Secretary of the Senate.

I hereby certy that the foregoing Resolutions, passed the House of Representatives on the Seventh day of February A. D. 1865, unanimously,

JACOB, SLOTTER

Speaker of the House of Representatives

D. B. EMMERT,

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The State of Ohio

Executive Department

Columbus, Feby 10 1865

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln

President of the U States

Washington City D C

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you certified copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing Slavery

Very Respectfully

JNO BROUGH

Whereas, the General Assembly has received official notification of the passage, by both Houses of the Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States, at its second session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a Constitutional majority of two thirds thereof in the words following, to wit;

A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring) that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,

which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude except as a punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their Jurisdiction.

Section 2, Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Whereas, Three fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof;

Therefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States,

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded, by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives;

CHARLES ANDERSON,

President of the Senate.

February 10th 1865.

Office of the Secretary of State,

Columbus, O, Feby. 11th. 1865—

[SEAL.] I certify the foregoing to be truly copied from the original roll on file in this office.

W^M HENRY SMITH,

Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

S. J. R.

N° 87

Relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon, the Secretary of State.

JNO. G. NICOLAY

Priv. Sec.

Febry 17. 1865.

State of Minnesota

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Saint Paul, March 7, 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secy of State for the U States

Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a certified copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, ratifying the Amendments to Art 13, Sec 1. of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery.

Very Respectfully

your obt Servt

STEPHEN MILLER

Govr Minn.

A Concurrent Resolution

to ratify the amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States; abolishing slavery.—

Whereas: The Congress of the United States has proposed to the several States the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States, viz:

“Art: 13. Sec. 1. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate Legislation."

Therefore:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that said proposed amendments be and the same are hereby ratified and assented to by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

sigd. THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

sigd. CHARLES D. SHERWOOD.
President of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives February 8th 1865.

sigd. ANDREW C. DUNN
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate February 23^d 1865.

signd: E. B. AMES.
Secretary of the Senate.

State of Minnesota

Office of the Secretary of State

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.—

[SEAL.] In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State at the Capitol in St. Paul this Fourth day of March A. D. 1865.

D. BLAKELY,
Sec^y of State

Commonwealth of Virginia,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Richmond, Nov^r 27th 1865.
Hon William H Seward
Sec'y State, of The United States.
Dr. Sir.

In reply to your communication of the 18th Inst I have the honor to enclose a certified copy of the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed Feby 9th 1865, Ratifying the amendment to the Thirteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States.

It is proper to state, that a certified copy of this act was duly forwarded to the State Department of the United States, soon after its passage.

Very Respectfully

Yr ob^t Serv^t

F. H. PEIRPOINT

By the General Assembly of Virginia,

An Act;

To ratify the Joint Resolution of Congress, passed January thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States—

Passed February 9th 1865.

Preamble. Whereas, It is provided by the Constitution of

the United States of America, that Congress may, whenever two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary, propose amendments to the same, to be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions therein, as the one or the other may be proposed by Congress.

And whereas, By the thirty-eighth Congress of the United States at the second session thereof, begun and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and Sixty four, it was

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,” (two thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution:

Article 13th.

§ 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

§ 2 Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.”

Therefore be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified.

(Signed) J. MADISON DOWNEY

Speaker of the House of Delegates.

L. C. P. COWPER,

President of the Senate

State of Virginia:

I Charles H Lewis Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the enrolled Bills of the General Assembly of Virginia, filed in my office.
[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the lesser seal of the State of Virginia this 27th day of November 1865 in the 90th year of the Commonwealth

CH. H. LEWIS

Sec^y Com'w'th Va.

STATE OF INDIANA
Executive Department.
Indianapolis, December 12th 1865.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax,
Speaker, House Representatives,
Washington City,

Sir,

Being informed that no official information has been received by the Government of the ratification by the General Assembly of this State of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in relation to Slavery, I have the honor herewith respectfully, to transmit a Copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana on the subject, Approved February 16th 1865, Certified by the Secretary of State, under the Seal of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

CONRAD BAKER

Lieut Governor acting as

Governor of Indiana

Joint Resolution N^o 16.

A Joint Resolution accepting and ratifying certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas, Congress has, by a two thirds vote, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of said States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely:

“Article XIII.

“Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

“Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation;” approved February 1, 1865; therefore:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That said proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States are hereby accepted and ratified on the part of the State of Indiana.

JOHN W. PETTIT

Speaker of the House of Representatives

CONRAD BAKER

President of the Senate

Approved February 16, 1865

O. P. MORTON

Governor of Indiana

the State of Indiana, S. S. }
Office of Secretary of State]

I, Nelson Trusler Secretary of State for the State of Indiana, certify that I, have compared the above and foregoing with the Enrolled Joint Resolution from which the same was taken, now on file in the said Office of Secretary of State, and find the same to be a full, true and complete Copy thereof

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
 [SEAL.] ["and" stricken out] and affixed the Seal of the
 said State of Indiana at, the City of Indianapolis, this
 12th day of December A. D. 1865.

NELSON TRUSLER

[Five-cent revenue stamp.]

Secretary of State

Thirty-Ninth Congress, U. S.

House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C. Dec 15 1865

Hon W. H. Seward,

Secretary of State,

Sir,

I have the honor of transmitting herewith official notice
 from Acting Governor Baker of Indiana ["of the" stricken
 out] & Hon Nelson Trusler, Secretary of State, of the ratifi-
 cation by the Legislature of Indiana of the Constitutional
 amendment prohibiting Slavery in the United States

Respy Yrs

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker H. R. U. S.

STATE OF INDIANA

Executive Department.

Indianapolis, December 12th 1865.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson,

President United States,

Washington City.

Sir,

Being informed that no official information has been re-
 ceived by the Government of the ratification by the General

assembly of this State, of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to Slavery, I have the honor herewith respectfully to transmit a Copy of the Joint Resolution of the General assembly of the State of Indiana approved February 16th 1865, Certified by the Secretary of State under the Seal of the State.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant,

CONRAD BAKER

Lieut Governor, acting as

Governor of Indiana

Joint Resolution N° 16.

A Joint Resolution accepting and ratifying certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas, Congress has, by a two thirds vote, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of said States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, namely:

“Article XIII.

“Section. 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

“Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article

by appropriate Legislation;" approved February 1. 1865;
therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of
Indiana, That said proposed Amendments to the Constitu-
tion of the United States are hereby accepted and ratified,
on the part of the State of Indiana,

JOHN W. PETTIT

Speaker of the House of Representatives

CONRAD BAKER

President of the Senate

Approved February 16, 1865,

O. P. MORTON

Governor of Indiana

State of Indiana S. S. }
Office Secretary of State }

I, Nelson Trusler Secretary of State for the State of Indi-
ana Certify that I have compared the above and foregoing
with the Enrolled Joint Resolution from which the same was
taken, now on file in the said Office of Secr'y of State, and
find the same to be a full true and comple Copy thereof

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand,
and affixed the Seal of the Said State of Indiana, at
[SEAL.] the City of Indianapolis, this 12th day of December
A. D. 1865,

NELSON TRUSLER

[Five-cent revenue stamp.]

Secretary of State

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Dec 15th 1865.

Case of Baker Conrad Lt Gov. Actg as Gov. Indiana.

Encloses the Ratification By the Gen'l Assembly of the
Constitutional Amendment

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President

R. MORROW
Secretary

STATE OF NEVADA—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Carson City Feby 16th 1865.

His Excellency

Abraham Lincoln, President, &^c

Dear Sir,—Enclosed, I Send you a Certified Copy of Resolution passed by our Legislature, on the 16th Inst. ratifying the Amendment of the National Constitution, abolishing Slavery.

Truly we live in an age of progress, but this event is an *era* in our governmental history, and National experience.

The prayers of the framers of our fundamental law have entered into the ears of the God of Sabaoth; He, in dewey Smiles has poured wisdom and Strength upon our Nation, and the dogma of Free Government, with human bondage as an incident thereof, is forever exploded!

“The Lord God, Omnipotent reigneth, let the People rejoice and be glad”

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's Most

Obdt and humble Servant,

HENRY. G. BLASDEL

Governor of Nevada.

Senate Joint Resolution N^o 13.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has adopted by a two-thirds vote the subjoined: Be it Resolved, by the

Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of Said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely: Article XIII—Section One, Neither Slavery or involuntary Servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section Two, Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation,

Now therefore, Be it Resolved conjointly, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada, that the Legislature of Nevada, does hereby ratify and confirm the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as proposed to be made by Article XIII—Sec's One & two of Constitutional Amendments.

J. S. CROSMAN

Prest of the Senate.

L. B. MOORE

Sec'y of the Senate.

C. W. TOZER

Speaker of the Assembly.

U. E. ALLEN

Clerk of the Assembly.

Approved February 16th 1865

HENRY. G. BLASDEL

Governor of Nevada.

[Five-cent revenue stamp.] State of Nevada
 Department of State } ss.

I, C. N. Noteware Secretary of State of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct Copy of the original entitled "Senate Joint Resolution N° 13," February 16th 1865, Now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State
 [SEAL.] hereto Affixed. Done at office in Carson City, on
 this 16th day of February A. D. 1865.

C. N. NOTEWARE

Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon. the Secretary of State.

JNO. G. NICOLAY

Mch 17. 1865.

Priv. Sec.

State of Louisiana,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 15th 1865.

Hon'1 William H Seward

Secretary of State Washington

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday of your favor of the 2^d ins't, enclosing a copy of the Joint Resolution of Congress entitled "A Resolution submitting to the legislatures of the Several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States" and requesting me to submit the same to the Legislature of Louisiana for its decision

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that on the same day I received it, I sent a message to the Legislature (See Copy enclosed) which was promptly acted on by the lower House (the Senate not being in Session) and as you will perceive from the proceedings herewith transmitted, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the unanimous Vote of that body.

I have no doubt of the Concurrence of the Senate by an equally decisive vote and as soon as the ratification is complete, I will transmit you a Certified copy of the action of the Legislature in the premises.

Availing myself of the occasion to congratulate you on the favorable prospects of Consummating this great and

glorious measure, for the extinguishment of Slavery throughout our entire Country.

I remain Sir

With high respect

Your obedient Servant

MICHAEL HAHN

Governor of the State of Louisiana

P. S. Since the foregoing was written, the Senate has met and ratified the amendment by a vote of 18 against 1.

I now have the satisfaction to transmit you herewith, a certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly ratifying the Amendment and I need hardly observe Sir, that it is one of the most pleasant acts of my life. I feel proud of ^{our} new State and trust that the ^{fresh} evidence she has given of her devotion to the Union and the principles of universal freedom will serve to convince those who would destroy her status, that she is deserving of their confidence and respect—

I again have the honor

to Subscribe Your very

Obedient Servant

MICHAEL HAHN

Governor &c.

The Daily True Delta

OFFICIAL.

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE
OF LOUISIANA, BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW
ORLEANS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

SECOND SESSION

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14, 1865.

The House met at 12 M., pursuant to an adjournment,
Hon. S. Belden, speaker, in the chair.

The roll being called, the following members answered to
their names:

Messrs. Bovee, Bouligny, Baum, Balser, Buckley, Brown,
Bensel, Badger, Bisbee, Burke, Boudreaux, Bernard, Bangs,
Breckenridge, Belden H. C., Brooks, Creigh, Collins, Cham-
berlain, Christie, Duane, Dejean, Dufresne, Danel, Egan,
Evans, Foley, Gannon, Galligar, Griffith, Harnan, Howes,
Haberlin, Henratty, Hawkins, Hawthorne, Ingram, Kava-
nagh, Kleas, Laster, Lester, Laloire, Lewis, McCann, Mc-
Guire, Miller W. D., Miller R. M., Meeks, Maas, Michel,
Mace, Marie, Poynot, Pearson, Prescott, Robinson, Rotgé,
Riggs, Spellicy, Schillang, Seymour, St. Martin, Shaw,
Smith, Senette, Tully, Todd, Walsh, Waters, Wolf, Wood,
Woodward, Wheeler—73.

Messrs. Bisbee, Boudreaux, Marie and Hawkins were
excused for their absence on yesterday.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Corley, Ennis and Nephler; also, U. D. Terrebonne, sergeant-at-arms.

Absent—Messrs. Bofil, Cook, O'Conner and Van Tromp.

Reported Sick—Messrs. R. L. Belden and Kamper.

The journal of Monday, February 13, 1865, was read and adopted.

BILLS AT THEIR FIRST READING.

An act entitled "An act for the relief of P. Yeiser."

Mr. Egan moved to reject the bill.

Carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bouligny, Balser, Bisbee, Burke, Bangs, Breckenridge, Brooks, Collins, Duane, Dufresne, Danel, Egan, Evans, Foley, Galligar, Harnan, Henratty, Hawthorne, Ingram, Laster, Lewis, McCann, McGuire, Miller W. D., Miller R. M., Meeks, Mace, Marie, Prescott, Rotgé, Tully, Walsh, Wolf, Wood, Woodward—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bovee, Buckley, Brown, Bensel, Badger, Boudreaux, Bernard, Belden H. C., Creigh, Chamberlain, Christie, Griffith, Howes, Haberlin, Hawkins, Kavanagh, Kleas, Lester, Laloire, Maas, Michel, Poynot, Robinson, Riggs, Spellicy, Schillang, St. Martin, Shaw, Smith, Senette, Todd, Waters, Wheeler—33.

Hon. F. G. Chamberlain presiding.

A message was received from his excellency, the governor, through his private secretary, Mr. N. C. Snethen, submitting the following communication:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, }
New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1865. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

I have this day received, from the secretary of state of the

United States, the following communication and certified copy of an amendment proposed by Congress for ratification by the Legislatures of the several States :

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865. }

To his excellency, the governor of the State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.:

SIR—I transmit an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 1st inst, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a thirteenth article to the constitution of the United States. Your excellency is requested to cause the decision of the Legislature of Louisiana to be taken upon the subject. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication is requested by your excellency's most obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
 Acting Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I certify that annexed is a true copy of a joint resolution of Congress, entitled "A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," the original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I, William H. Seward, secretary of state of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the department of state to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, 2d day of February, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States :

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved February 1, 1865.

I gladly and most earnestly recommend to the General Assembly the immediate ratification of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, so that the State of Louisiana may share the immortal honor of having performed her part in abolishing slavery throughout our common country.

(Signed)

MICHAEL HAHN.

Mr. Foley moved to suspend the rules in order to take up a joint resolution.

Rules suspended by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Belden, speaker, Bovee, Bouligny, Baum, Balser, Buckley, Brown, Bense, Bisbee, Burke, Boudreaux, Bernard, Bangs, Breckenridge, Belden H. C., Brooks, Creigh, Collins, Chamberlain, Christie, Duane, Dufresne, Danel, Egan, Evans, Foley, Gannon, Galligar, Griffith, Hannan, Haberman, Henratty, Hawkins, Hawthorne, Kavanagh, Kleas, Lester, Laloire, Lewis, McCann, McGuire, Miller W. D., Miller, R. M., Meeks, Maas, Michel, Mace, Marie, Poynot, Pearson, Prescott, Robinson, Rotgé, Riggs, Spellicy, Schilling, Seymour, St. Martin, Shaw, Senette, Tully, Todd, Walsh, Wolf, Wood, Woodward, Wheeler—67.

Whereupon, Mr. Baum offered the following resolution:

Joint resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has adopted the following resolution, with a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the legislatures of the several States, as follows:

A resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring)—

That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-

fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of said Constitution, viz ·

ARTICLE XIII

SEC. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved February 1, 1865.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the said constitutional amendment, in manner and form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States, be and the same is, on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted.

First reading and adopted.

Mr. Simeon Belden moved to suspend the rules in order to put the joint resolution on its second and third reading.

Rules suspended and resolution read a second time and adopted.

Mr. Foley moved that the joint resolution be engrossed. Carried.

Rules suspended, joint resolution put on its third and final reading and passed unanimously by the following vote:

Messrs. Belden, S., speaker, Bovee, Bouigny, Bofil, Baum, Balser, Buckley, Brown, Bense, Badger, Bisbee, Burke, Boudreaux, Bernard, Bangs, Breckenridge, Belden, H. C., Brooks, Cook, Creigh, Collins, Chamberlain, Christie,

Corley, Duane, Dufresne, Danel, Egan, Evans, Foley, Gannon, Galligar, Griffith, Harnan, Howes, Haberlin, Henratty, Hawkins, Hawthorne, Ingram, Kavanagh, Kleas, Laster, Lester, Laloire, Lewis, McCann, McGuire, Miller, W. D., Miller, R. M., Meeks, Maas, Michel, Mace, Marie, O'Conner, Poynot, Pearson, Prescott, Robinson, Rotgé, Riggs, Spellicy, Schillang, Seymour, St. Martin, Shaw, Smith, Senette, Tully, Todd, Van Tromp, Walsh, Waters, Wolf, Wood, Woodward, Wheeler—78.

Mr. H. C. Belden offered the following vote of thanks:

Be it resolved, That there be a vote of thanks extended to his excellency, the governor of the State of Louisiana, Michael Hahn, for his zeal and expediency in transmitting to the General Assembly of Louisiana, for ratification, the article of the United States Constitution, as amended, forever abolishing slavery throughout the United States, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Resolution adopted.

Mr. Hawkins moved to adjourn. Lost, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckley, Brown, Belden, H. C., Duane, Danel, Gannon, Griffith, Hawkins, Hawthorne, Kavanagh, Kleas, McGuire, Maas, Spellicy, Shaw, Todd, Wheeler—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bovee, Bouligny, Baum, Balser, Bense, Burke, Boudreaux, Bangs, Breckenridge, Brooks, Creigh, Collins, Christie, Corley, Dufresne, Evans, Foley, Harnan, Haberlin, Ingram, Lester, Laloire, Lewis, McCann, Miller R. M., Michel, Mace, Marie, Poynot, Pearson, Prescott, Robinson, Rotgé, Riggs, Schillang, St. Martin, Senette, Tully, Walsh, Waters, Wolf, Wood, Woodward—43.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

“An act to organize free public schools throughout the State, was taken up. Sections 9 to 31, inclusive, were adopted without any amendments.

Several amendments being offered to section 32, there being no quorum, the House adjourned until Wednesday, February 15, 1865, at 12, m.

Approved.

L. C. WESTERFIELD,
Clerk.

State of Louisiana,
Office of Secretary of State,
New-Orleans, February 17th 1865.

I certify, that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana Entitled “Joint Resolution ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States” the Original of which is on file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I, Stanislaus Wrotnowski Secretary of the State of Louisiana have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the State to be
[SEAL.] affixed at the City of New Orleans this seventeenth day of February A. D. 1865 and the Independence of the United States the eighty ninth

S. WROTNOWSKI
Secretary of State

Joint Resolution ratifying a
proposed amendment to the
Constitution of the United
States.

Originated in the House of Representatives

L. C. WESTERFIELD

Clerk

Joint Resolution

Ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas The Congress of the United States has adopted the following Resolution with a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States as follows:

A Resolution

Submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-third of both Houses concurring

That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when notified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely

Article XIII

Section 1st Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction

Section 2^d Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

Approved February 1st 1865

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened:

That the Said Constitutional amendment in manner and

Résolution Conjointe

Ratifiant l'amendement proposé à la Constitution des États-Unis.

Attendu que le congrès des États-Unis a adopté la résolution suivante avec une proposition pour amender la Constitution des États Unis devant être soumise aux Législatures des différents États

Résolution

Soumettant aux Législatures des différent États une proposition pour amender la Constitution des États Unis

Il est résolu par le Sénat et la Chambre des Représentants des États-Unis d'Amérique assemblés en Congrès (les deux tiers de chaque Chambre concourant)

Que l'article suivant soit soumis aux Législatures des différents États, comme amendement à la Constitution des États Unis, et lorsque le dit article sera ratifié par les trois quarts des dites Legislatures, il sera valide et fera partie de la dite Constitution

Article XIII.

Section 1^{re}—L'esclavage ou la servitude involontaire, excepté comme punition pour crime et seulement lorsque la personne accusée sera dûment trouvée coupable, n'existera dans les États Unis ou dans les endroits sous leur juridiction.

Section 2^{em}, Le Congrès aura le droit de mettre en vigueur cet article par les lois qu'il jugera nécessaires

Approuvé le 1^{er} Février 1865.

Il est résolu par le Senat et la Chambre des Représentants de l'État de la Louisiane réunis en Assemblée Générale que l'amendement constitutionnel proposé et soumis par le

form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States, be, and the same is on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted

SIMEON BELDEN

Speaker of the

J MADISON WELLS

Lieutenant Governor

Approved, February 17, 1865.

Governor of the

Congr s des  tats Unis est et demeure ratifi  et accept  par
l' tat de la Louisiane.

House of Representatives

and President of the Senate

MICHAEL HAHN.

State of Louisiana

State of Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Madison March 2d 1865.

Hon Wm. H. Seward

Secretary of State of the U. S.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you the enclosed certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as "Article XIII,"—approved March 1st 1865.

I am, Sir.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant,

JAMES T LEWIS

Governor of Wisconsin.

Joint Resolution.

Ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has, pursuant to article five (5) of the Constitution proposed to the Legislatures of the several States the following Article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely;

Article Thirteen.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, ex-

cept as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature assembled, That the said Article as such proposed amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified.

W^M W. FIELD

Speaker of the Assembly

W. H. CHANDLER

President of the Senate Pro Tem.

Approved March 1st 1865

JAMES T. LEWIS

Gov Wis.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Jt. Res. No. 17. S.

State of Wisconsin.

Joint Resolution ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

State of Wisconsin ss.

This Joint resolution originated in the Senate.

FRANK M. STEWART

Chief Clerk.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
 Secretary's office, } ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies, that the foregoing has been compared with the

Original Enrolled Joint Resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the
Capitol in Madison, this First day of March A. D.
1865.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD
Secretary of State.

State of Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Madison March 2d 1865.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln.

President of the United States

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you the enclosed certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, ratifying the proposed amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as "Article XIII,"—approved March 1st 1865.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant

JAMES T LEWIS

Governor of Wisconsin.

Joint Resolution.

Ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has, pursu-

ant to article five (5) of the Constitution proposed to the Legislatures of the several States the following Article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

Article Thirteen.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature assembled, That the said Article as such proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified.

W^m W. FIELD

Speaker of the Assembly

W. H. CHANDLER

President of the Senate Pro Tem.

Approved March 1st 1865

JAMES T. LEWIS

Gov Wis.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Jt. Res No. 17. S.

State of Wisconsin.

Joint Resolution ratifying proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

State of Wisconsin ss.

This Joint resolution originated in the Senate.

FRANK M. STEWART

Chief Clerk

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
 Secretary's Office } ss.

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies, that the foregoing has been compared with the Original Enrolled Joint Resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
 [SEAL.] and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the
 Capitol in Madison, this First day of March
 A. D. 1865.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD
 Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Respectfully referred by the President to the Hon, the Secretary of State.

March 7. 1865.

JNO. G. NICOLAY
 Priv. Sec.

Office of Secretary of State,
City of Jefferson, Missouri.

I, FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of the State of Missouri, hereby certify, that the annexed pages contain a true, complete and full copy of Joint Resolution of the General assembly of the State of Missouri, [“entitled” stricken out] Ratifying proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery in the Several States and Territories. Approved Feby 10.. 1865 as appears by comparing the same with the original roll of said Joint Resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand and affixed my official seal: Done at office,
this Eleventh day of February A. D. Eighteen
Hundred and sixty Five

FRANCIS RODMAN
Secretary of State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

That the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification or rejection in words following, to wit:

“Article XIII

Sec. 1. Neither “Slavery nor involuntary servitude except

as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within The United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction

Sec 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation"; be and the same is hereby ratified as an amendment to and part of the Constitution of the United States.

Approved, February 10th 1865.

State of Tennessee,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Nashville, May 6, 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to your department the joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee ratifying the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States

Very Respectfully

A. J. FLETCHER

Secretary of State

for the State of Tennessee

Joint Resolution No. 8.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: That the amendment of the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Congress of the United States on the 1st day of Feb. 1865 in the words and figures following to wit.

“Article XIII

Section i. Neither slavery nor involuntary Servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction

“Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate Legislation.

Approved Feb. 1st 1865

A. LINCOLN”

Be and the same is hereby ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States of America

Passed in the Senate April 5th 1865 and concurred in by the House of Representatives April 7th 1865

WILLIAM HEISKELL

Speaker of the House of Representatives

SAMUEL R. RODGERS

Speaker of the Senate

I Andrew J. Fletcher Secretary of State for the State of Tennessee, do hereby certify that ^{the} above is a copy of joint resolution No 8 passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee on the 7th day of April A. D. 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my official Signature, and by order of the Governor affixed the
[SEAL.] Great Seal of the State of Tennessee at the Department in Nashville the 1st day of May A. D. 1865.

A. J. FLETCHER

Secretary of State

STATE OF VERMONT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Montpelier, Nov 30 1865.

Hon W. H. Seward

Secr. of State. U States.

Dear Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Department, a certified copy of the law of Vermont, adopting the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. passed at the extra Session of the legislature of this state held in March 1865.

With much Respect,

Your obed^t Servant

PAUL DILLINGHAM

Governor of Vermont

An act declaring the assent of this State to a certain article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont :

Section 1. That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to

their jurisdiction, proposed by the thirty-eighth Congress of the United States, at the second session of that body, begun and holden at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and approved February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, in the words following, viz :

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

“Article XIII.”

“Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

“Section II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Be, and the same is hereby ratified.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, March 9th 1865.

State of Vermont,

Secretary of State's Office.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Act is a true Copy of an Act, passed by the General Assembly of this State, at the

special session, holden March A. D. 1865, and approved on the ninth day of said month, as appears by the files and records of this office.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and [SEAL.] affix the Seal of this office, at Montpelier, this twenty-Eighth day of November A. D. 1865.

GEORGE NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

Office of Sec'y of State Arkansas.

Little Rock Ark. May 1, 1865,

Hon W^m H. Seward.

Sec'y of State. Washington D. C.

Sir.

I transmit herewith a certified copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly Convicted.

The action of the Legislature was unanimous, and the attendance large under the peculiar circumstances of our present condition—There were 54 votes cast in the House of Representatives and Seventeen in the Senate.

With the most Earnest wishes for your restoration to complete health, in which all of the officers of the State organization join.

I remain Very Respectfully

Your Ob't. Sv't.

ALBERT W. BISHOP.

Dep. Sec'y of State.

Office of Secretary of State Arkansas

Little Rock Arks. April 29. 1865

I certify that annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas approved April the 20th A. D. 1865, the original of which is on file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereun- subscribed
[SEAL.] my name and affixed the seal of the state this 29th
day of April A. D. 1865.

ROBERT D. WHITE—Secretary of State

Arkansas

Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State
of Arkansas, ratifying the proposed Amendment to the
Federal Constitution, abolishing Slavery in all Cases
within their jurisdiction.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has submitted
to the several States for their Action thereon by an Act
approved February the First One thousand eight hundred
and sixty five, the following Article Thirteenth [13] as an
Amendment to ^{the} Constitution of the United States, namely:

“Article 13th. Section 1st: Neither Slavery nor invol-
untary Servitude, except as a punishment for Crime
“whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall
“exist within the United States or any place subject to
“their jurisdiction.”

“Section 2nd. Congress shall have power to enforce
“this Article by appropriate legislation.”

Therefore. Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the
State of Arkansas, that the foregoing ^{recited} Article Thirteen [13]
be and the same is hereby ^{fully} approved and ratified, as a part
of the Constitution of the United States.

(Signed) C. C. BLISS

L^t Governor & President of Senate

(Signed) W. J. PATTON

Speaker of House

Approved this 20th April 1865.

(Signed) ISAAC MURPHY. Gov: Ark:

Office of Secretary of State,
Hartford, Conn. May 8th 1865.

Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Resolution of the General Assembly of this State ratifying the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obed^t Serv^t,
J HAMMOND TRUMBULL
Secretary of State
of Connecticut

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States an Article designated as Article XIII. in the words following, to wit:—

“Section. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."—therefore,—

Resolved by this Assembly, That the said Article be approved, adopted and ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

House of Representatives, May 4th, 1865.

Passed, JOHN R. BUCK, Clerk.

Senate, May 4th, 1865.

Passed, WILLIAM T. ELMER. Clerk.

Approved May 5th. 1865.

State of Connecticut, ss. }
Office of Secretary of State. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand, and affixed the Seal of said State at Hartford, this fifth day of May A. D. 1865.

J HAMMOND TRUMBULL
Secretary of State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened;

That the following additional article submitted by a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved February 1, 1865, for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, namely,

“Article XIII.”

“Section 1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction,

“Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

be, and the same hereby is, ratified and adopted by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire as an amendment to and a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Office of Secretary of State,

Concord N. H. Nov. 22. 1865

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the New Hampshire Legislature, approved July 1. 1865

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the seal of said State, the date above
written

WALTER HARRIMAN

Secretary of State

Greenville S C

Nov 17th 1865

Hon W. H. Seward

Sec^y of State

Dear Sir

I have the honor of enclosing to you the adoption of the Congressional Amendment of the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery, by the Legislature of South Carolina

I am with great respect &c

B F PERRY

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution approved on the first day of February Anno Domini 1865, proposed an amendment of the Constitution of the United States for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, which amendment is in the following words *to wit*

Article XIII.

Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist, within the limits of the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2nd

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

1. Resolved. therefore by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South

Carolina, in General Assembly met, and by authority of the same, that the aforesaid proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby accepted, and adopted and ratified by this State

2. Resolved.

That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by His Excellency the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States

3. Resolved.

That any attempt by Congress towards legislating upon the political status of former slaves, or their civil relations, would be contrary to the Constitution of the United States, as it now is, or as it would be altered by the proposed amendment—in conflict with the policy of the President declared in his amnesty proclamation, and with the restoration of that harmony upon which depends the vital interests of the American Union

In the Senate

Columbia S. C.

November 13 1865

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of resolutions this day passed by both houses of the General Assembly.

WM. E. MARTIN

Clerk of the Senate.

The words "*limits of the*" are erroneously inserted in the 5th line of the Article XIII—as copied in the above.

WM. E. MARTIN

Clerk of Senate.

Resolutions

Adopting the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery within the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States by joint resolution, approved on the first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, which amendment is in the following words, to wit:

“Article thirteenth, section first. Neither slavavery
“nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for
“crime, whereof the party shall have been duly con-
“victed, shall exist within the United States or any place
“subject to their jurisdiction.”

“Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce
“this article by appropriate legislation.”

“Approved February 2. 1865.”

Resolved, therefore, by the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that the aforesaid proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby accepted and ratified by this State.

Resolved. That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by his Excellency the Provisional Governor to His Excellency the President of the United

States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

In General Assembly, Read three }
times: and ratified this 4th day of }
December 1865. }

S. F. PHILLIPS S. H. C.

THOMAS SETTLE S. S.

I R. W. Best Secretary of State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true Copy of the original resolutions on file in this office.

Given under my hand the 5th day of December A. D. 1865.

R. W. BEST

Sec of State,

Executive Department of North Carolina

Raleigh N. C. December 6th 1865

It is hereby certified that R. W. Best whose genuine signature appears to the foregoing certificate, is Secretary of State for the State of North Carolina

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the
[SEAL.] State this 6th day of December A. D. one thousand
Eight hundred and Sixty five and of the Independence of the United States the 90th year.

W. W. HOLDEN, Prov. Gov^r

By the Governor.

W. R. RICHARDSON

Private Secretary

Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: Whereas the Congress of the United States on the 1st day of February 1865 adopted a Joint Resolution submitting to the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States as follows: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring,) that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes: Article XIII. Sec 1st Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Sec 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; and the said foregoing proposed amendment, having been laid before this General Assembly, by the Provisional Governor of this State, for consideration and action: Now, therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly Convened: 1st That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

2^d Be it further Resolved, That this amendment to the constitution of the United States, is adopted by the Legislature of Alabama with the understanding that it does not confer upon Congress the power to Legislate upon the political status of Freedmen in this State. 3^d Resolved by the authority aforesaid that the Governor of the State, and he is hereby requested to forward to the President of the United States, an authenticated copy of the foregoing preamble and Resolutions

THO B COOPER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

WALTER H CRENSHAW

President of Senate

Approved Dec^r 2^d 1865.

LEWIS E PARSONS

Prov^l Gov of Ala.

Secretary of States Office

Montgomery Alabama

December 9th 1865

I, Albert Elmore, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, hereby certify that the above is a true, & correct copy of the "Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, ratifying an amendment to the constitution of the United States," as taken from the original Roll filed in this Office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand, & the Great Seal of the State affixed this the 9th day of Decr A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth year

ALBERT ELMORE

Secty of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

Copy

Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of
Alabama ratifying an amendment of the Constitution of the
United States

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Provisional Government of Georgia.

Milledgeville, December 19th 1865.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson:

President of the United States

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I am directed by His Excellency the Provisional Governor, (too much indisposed to be in Office,) to forward you a certified copy of the joint Resolution of the State Legislature, ratifying the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Pursuant to the direction of the Resolution, a similar copy was sent to your Excellency, and ^{one to} the Secretary of State of the United States, immediately on its adoption, the delay in the transmission of which, or their miscarriage, is regretted by the Governor

I have the honor to be, Most Respectfully, Your Obt. Svt.

L. H. BRISCOE. Secretary

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has, under the 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed an amendment to said Constitution, in the words following to wit;

“Neither Slavery nor involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction”

“Section 2^d Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation”

Which amendment was approved on the 1st of February 1865:

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, that the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by His Excellency the [“Governor” stricken out] Provisional Governor to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

WM. GIBSON

President of the Senate.

JNO B. WEEMS.

Secretary of Senate

THOS HARDEMAN Jnr

Speaker of House of Reps.

J. D. WADDELL:

Clk of House of Reps:

Assented to December 9th. 1865

J. JOHNSON

Pro. Gov. of Ga.

Secretary of State's Office, Georgia

Milledgeville, December 20th 1865

The above and foregoing two pages contain a true and correct copy of the original Resolutions now of file in this Office.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office.

[SEAL.]

N. C. BARNETT

Secretary of State

Whereas the Congress of the United States has, under the 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States proposed an Amendment to said Constitution in the words following, to wit:

Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction

Section 2^d Congress shall have power to enforce this article, by appropriate legislation, which amendment was approved on the 1st of February 1865. Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, that the said Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and Resolutions, be forwarded by His Excellency the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

WILLIAM GIBSON

President of Senate

JOHN B WEEMS

Secretary of Senate

THOMAS HARDEMAN Jr

Speaker of House of Representatives

J D WADDELL

Clk House of Reps.

Approved December 9th 1865

(Signed)

J. JOHNSON.

Provisional Gov of Geo

Secretary of State's Office, Georgia.

Milledgeville December 8th 1865.

The within and foregoing page contains a true & correct copy of the original now of file in this Office.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office.

[SEAL.]

N. C. BARNETT

Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Provisional Government of Georgia.

Milledgeville, December 19th 1865.

Hon: Wm. H. Seward

Secretary of State, U. S:

Washington. D. C:

Sir:

I am directed by His Excellency the Provisional Governor, to forward you a certified Copy of the joint Resolution of the State Legislature, ratifying the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. A similar copy was forwarded on the 10th inst, the miscarriage or delay in transmission of which, he regrets.

I have the honor to be,

Most Respectfully Your Obt. Svt.

L. H. BRISCOE

Secretary:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has, under the 5th Article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed an amendment to said Constitution in the words following, to wit:

“Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been

duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Section 2^d "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation,"

Which amendment was approved on the 1st of February 1865.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, be forwarded by His Excellency, the Provisional Governor, to the President of the United States, and also to the Secretary of State of the United States.

WILLIAM GIBSON

President of Senate

JN^o B. WEEMS

Secretary of Senate

THO^s HARDEMAN Jr

Speaker of House of Rep^s

J D WADDELL

Clk House of Rep^s

Assented to December 9th 1865

J JOHNSON

Pro. Gov. of Ga

Secretary of State's Office, Georgia.

Milledgeville, December 20th 1865.

The within one page contains a true and correct copy of the ^{original} Resolutions now of file in this office.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office.

[SEAL.]

N. C. BARNETT

Secretary of State

State of Oregon

Department of State

Salem Dec 20 1865

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D. C

Sir:

In compliance with an order of the Legislative Assembly of this State, I have the honor to transmit a copy of certain Resolutions adopted by that body on the 11th inst

I am very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

SAMUEL E. MAY

Secretary of State

State of Oregon

Department of State

To all to whom these presents shall come,

Greeting:

I, Samuel E. May, Secretary of State of the State of Oregon do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of this State the original of which is on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,
and affixed the seal of the State, at the city of

[SEAL.] Salem, this twentieth day of December A. D.

1865 and of the Independence of the United States the eighty ninth.

SAMUEL E MAY

Secretary of State.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did by resolution approved February first 1865 propose the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely,

Article Thirteen Section One, Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section Two. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon as follows, That the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution of the United States as provided by Congress be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Adopted December 11th 1865.

State of California—Executive Department,
Sacramento, Dec 21 1865

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to send herewith an official copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

To guard against delay or loss by reason of possible interruption of the mails on the overland route, a duplicate copy will be sent you by the Steamer Mail via Panama on the 30th inst

I have the honor to be Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

FRED^K F. LOW

Governor

Joint Resolution providing for a ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, two thirds of both Houses having deemed it necessary, by a joint resolution duly passed, and approved on the first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty five, did propose to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which pro-

posed amendment is in the words and figures following, to wit; "Article Thirteen, Section One. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section Two. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation. Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, that the said proposed amendment be and the same hereby is ratified by the Legislature of the State of California."

JOHN YULE

Speaker of the Assembly.

J. N. MACHIN

President of the Senate

Approved December 20th 1865.

FRED^K F LOW

Governor

State of California.....Department of State.

[SEAL.] I B. B. REDDING, Secretary of State, of California, do hereby certify that the above is a true full and correct copy of a "Joint Resolution providing for a ratification of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States" Approved December 20th A. D. 1865, and now on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State, at Office in Sacramento California, the Twenty first day of December A. D. 1865.

B. B. REDDING

Secretary of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

enclosure to letter rec^d on 22^d Jan. '66.

Duplicate

State of California—Executive Department,

Sacramento, Dec 21 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:—

I have the honor to send herewith an official copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery

To guard against delay or loss by reason of possible interruption of the mails on the overland route, a duplicate copy will be sent you by the Steamer Mail via Panama on the 30th inst

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

FRED^K F LOW

Governor

Joint resolution, providing for a ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, two thirds of both Houses, having deemed it necessary, by a joint resolution duly passed, and approved on the First day of

February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty five, did propose to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which proposed amendment is in the words and figures following, to wit; "Article Thirteen. Section One. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section Two. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation. Therefore be it resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, that the said proposed amendment be and the same hereby is ratified by the Legislature of the State of California."

JOHN YULE

Speaker of the Assembly.

J. N. MACHIN

President of the Senate.

Approved December 20th 1865.

FREDK F LOW

Governor

State of California....Department of State.

I B. B. Redding, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the above is a true full and correct copy of a "Joint Resolution [SEAL.] providing for a ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States" Approved December 20th A. D. 1865, and now on file in this office.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of
State, at Office in Sacramento, California, the
Twenty first day of December A. D. 1865.

B. B. REDDING
Secretary of State

[INDORSEMENT.]

enclosure to duplicate letter rec^d on 20th Jan, '66.

Executive Office

Dec 30th 1865

His Excellency Andrew Johnson

President,

Sir

In obedience to the request of the General Assembly of this State, I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency herewith, an authenticated Copy of their Resolutions ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery,

I have the honor to be with great respect Your Excellency's Most ob^t sv^t

DAVID S. WALKER.

Governor of Florida

Joint Resolutions ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Slavery.

Whereas the Congress of the United States adopted a joint Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, which said joint Resolutions are as follows:

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives
“of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,
“(Two thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following
“article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States,
“as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,

“which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures
 “shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the
 “said Constitution, namely: Art. XII. Sec I. Neither Slavery
 “nor Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for
 “crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,
 “shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to
 “their jurisdiction. Section II. Congress shall have power
 “to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.” There-
 fore,

I. Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That, the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

II. Be it further Resolved; That this amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida with the understanding that it does not confer upon the Congress, the power to legislate upon the political status of the Freedman in this State.

III. Be it further Resolved; That the Governor of the State, be, and he is hereby requested to forward to the President of the United States, an authenticated Copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions

Adopted by the Senate, Dec 27th 1865

WM. W KELLY

Lieut Governor & ex officio

President of the Senate

F. L. VILLEPIGUE

Secretary of the Senate

Adopted by the House of Representatives Dec 28th 1865

JO^S JNO WILLIAMS

Speaker House of Representatives

WM FORSYTH BYNUM

Clerk of the House of Representatives

Approved.

DAVID S. WALKER

Governor of Florida.

I. B. F. Allen, Secretary of State of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolutions are a true copy of the original on file in this Office.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Official Signature, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Florida. Done at the Capitol in the City of Tallahassee, this 30th day of December A. D 1865, and of the Independance of the United States the 90th year.

DAVID S. WALKER

Governor of Florida

By the Governor—Attest

B. F. ALLEN

Secretary of State.

State of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Trenton Jan'y 23 1866

Hon William H Seward

Secretary State of the United States,

Sir:

I herewith transmit an attested copy of the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of this state, approved this day ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be

your most obedient servant

MARCUS L. WARD

The State of New Jersey.

Joint Resolution ratifying the amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the second session of the thirty eighth Congress by a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to the several State legislatures be and the same is hereby ratified upon the part of this legislature, and made a part of the Constitution of the United States of America; said amendment having been approved

on the first day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred and Sixty-five and is in the following words, to wit:

Article XIII

Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, Whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved January 23. 1866.

State of New Jersey,

I, WHITFIELD S. JOHNSON, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify, the foregoing to be a true copy of ^{A. Joint Resolution} ["an act" stricken out] [SEAL.] passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved by the Governor this twenty third day of January A. D. 1866 as taken from and compared with the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my said office this twenty-third day of January Eighteen hundred and sixty Six and of the Independence of the United States the ["Eighty" stricken out] Ninteth.

W. S. JOHNSON

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I, MARCUS L. WARD, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that WHITFIELD S. JOHNSON, Esquire, who hath signed the pre-

ceding certificate, and whose official seal is thereto annexed, is Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, [SEAL.] and that full faith and credit are to be given to his official attestations; that the said signature is in the proper handwriting of the said Whitfield S. Johnson, and the seal his seal of office, and that the said certificate is in due from of law, and by the proper officer.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey to be hereunto affixed, at the city of Trenton, in said State, this twenty third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-Six and of the Independence of the United States the Ninetieth.

MARCUS L. WARD

By the Governor.

W. S. JOHNSON,

Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

Washington D. C. July 20 1866,

My Dear Sir

I have the honor to send you herewith Copy of Ratification of State of Iowa, through her legislature, of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I file this at the request of the Secretary of State, of the State of Iowa.

Respectfully Your Ob^t Serv^t

W^m B. ALLISON

Hon W^m H. Seward

Secretary of State.

STATE OF IOWA.

THE ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Joint Resolution, RATIFYING THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has proposed to the several States the following Amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE XIII.

“Section 1.—Neither Slavery nor Involuntary Servitude, “except as a punishment for Crime, whereof the party shall “have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United “States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

“Section 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this
“Article by appropriate Legislation”—Therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of
Iowa, that the State of Iowa, by its Legislature, hereby rati-
fies and assents to said Amendment.

ED WRIGHT

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. GUE

President of the Senate.

Approved January 24th 1866.

W. M. STONE

Governor.

I Hereby Certify the foregoing to be a True Copy
of the Original Resolution now on file in my office.

[SEAL.]

JAMES WRIGHT

Secretary of State.

Des Moines, March 30th 1866.

Members of the House.

All voted in the Affirmative.

Abernethy, A.,	Boomer, Albert,	Clark, Leander,
Abbott, W. S. M.,	Bolter, L. R.,	Close, Cicero,
Alcorn, Robert,	Brown, T. H.,	Comfort, S. J.,
Ballinger, W.,	Brown, N. T.,	Conway, A. B.,
Barnes, T. N.,	Browne, J. M.,	Crawford, A. K.,
Barker, W. T.,	Brown, Joel,	Darwin, C. Ben.,
Bahl, Andrew,	Brown, J. H.,	Dashiell, H. L.,
Belt, A. Sidney,	Buck, W. G.,	DeForest, G. E.,
Bereman, T. A.,	Burnett, R. M.,	Dudley, Chas.,
Bennett, G. G.,	Carbee, J. P.,	Dwelle, L.,

Emery, D. H.,	Knox, Peter,	Ryan, David,
Fellows, L. E.,	Landes, J. F.,	Sapp, W. F.,
Finkbine, R. S.,	Leffingwell, D.,	Safely, J. G.,
Flanders, S. A.,	Linderman, Chas.,	Serrin, John R.,
Fry, Geo. C.,	Lowdon, Peter,	Sherman, Hoyt,
Gamble, J. D.,	Martin, W. C.,	Sipple, W. C.,
Gaylord, W. P.,	Maxwell, Geo. M.,	Tracy, L. D.,
Gary, S. G.,	McPherson, A. L.,	Thacher, J.,
Garrett, J. M.,	McNutt, Samuel,	Traverse, H. C.,
Garber, John,	McCullough, J. T.,	Tisdale, G. J.,
Glasgow, S. L.,	McLaughlin, A.,	Thomson, H. M.,
Godfrey, G. L.,	McKean, John,	Thorn, Geo. W.,
Goodrich, D. G.,	Mills, A. R.,	Van Leuvan, B. F.,
Graves, Howard,	Morgan, T. A.,	Walden, M. M.,
Griffith, G. E.,	O'Brien, D.,	West, J. P.,
Hale, William,	Olmstead, P. P.,	Wilcox, P. C.,
Hand, Geo. W.,	Palmer, B. R.,	Wright, P. G.,
Holden, H. M.,	Poindexter, L. W.,	Wilson, T. S.,
Holmes, A. E.,	Rogers, J. N.,	Williams, J. W.,
Huggins, Alex. Z.,	Rohlf, M. J.,	Wilson, John,
Joy, Wm. L.,	Runyon, Alex.,	Wilson, Thos. J.,
Knapp, Thos. B.,	Russell, John,	Williams, H. B.

Ed Wright, Speaker.

Chas. Aldrich, Chief Clerk.

Members of the Senate.

All voted in the Affirmative.

Bassett, Geo. W.,	Cattell, J. W.,	Cutts, M. E.,
Brayton, J. M.,	Clarkson, C. F.,	Doud, Eliab,
Bridges, C. G.,	Clark, Ezekiel,	Edwards, E. E.,
Bulis, H. C.,	Crookham, J. A. L.	Farwell, S. S.,

Hart, L. W.,	Marshman, W. M.,	Robertson, J. M.,
Hedges, N. G.,	McJunkin, J. F.,	Ross, Lewis W.,
Henderson, H. C.,	McMillan, T.,	Sampson, E. S.,
Hilsinger, J.,	Meyer, John,	Shippen, W. C.,
Hillyer, L. W.,	Moore, S. A.,	Smith, J. Henry,
Hollman, Jos.,	Oliver, Addison,	Stiles, E. H.,
Hunt, B. T.,	Parvin, J. A.,	Stubbs, D. P.,
King, Wm. B.,	Paulk, Charles,	Udell, Nathan,
Knoll, F. M.,	Patterson, J. G.,	Warren, Fitz H.,
Lakin, W. B.,	Powers, J. B.,	Wharton, Henry,
Larimer, A. M.,	Reed, J. R.,	Woolson, T. W.,
Leake, J. B.,	Richards, B. B.,	Young, J. B.

Joint Resolution, ratifying the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, On the 1st day of February 1865. an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was approved and which is as follows. "A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the Several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States." Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Said Constitution, namely:—

Article 13.

Section I. Neither slavery nor involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation.
and

Whereas, This amendment was declared a part of the Constitution of the United States on the 18th day of December 1865. and is Submitted to the Legislature of the State of Texas for ratification, be it

Resolved I. That the House of Representatives of the

Legislature of Texas. (the Senate concurring) do ratify said 13th Article of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved II. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of State, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Signed. IRA H. EVANS

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Attest

Signed. L. J. GALLANT

clerk House of Representatives.

Signed. J. W. FLANAGAN

President of the Senate.

Signed. C. C. ALLEN

Secretary of Senate.

Head Quarters Fifth Military District

Office of Civil Affairs

Austin Texas, February 25. 1870

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Texas on the 18th day of February 1870 as appears from the Journals of the two Houses.

J. J. REYNOLDS

Bvt Major Gen'l U S A

Commanding

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State of the United States,
To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that, whereas the Congress of the United States, on the 1st of February, last, passed a Resolution which is in the words following, namely:

“A Resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a Proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution, namely:—

“Article XIII.

“Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

“Section 2. Congress shall have authority to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

And, whereas it appears, from official documents on file in this Department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed, as aforesaid, has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island,

Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia; in all twenty-seven States:

And, whereas the whole number of States in the United States is thirty-six; and whereas the before specially named States, whose legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress, approved the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled—"An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do, hereby, certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

Secretary of State.

Approved

ANDREW JOHNSON

Decr 18, 1865

Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at the first session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection

or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest.

EDW^D M^CPERSON.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY

Secretary of the Senate.

Office of Secretary of State,
Hartford, Conn. July 5th 1866.
Hon. W^m H. Seward.

Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.
D^r Sir.

I herewith enclose certified copy of record in this office.

The same relating to the proposed amendment to the
Constitution of the United States.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of the same is respectfully requested.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully Your obt. Serv't,

L. E. PEASE

Secy of State.

pr JA^s P MARSH

Ch'f. Clk

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden
at New Haven, in said State, on the first Wednesday of
May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred
and sixty-six:—

Ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United
States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United State has proposed to
the Legislatures of the several States as an Amendment
to the Constitution of the United States an article designated
as Article XIV. in the words following, to wit:—
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay and debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Resolved by this Assembly, That the said Article be approved and adopted, and it is hereby ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Approved. June 30th, 1866.

State of Connecticut, ss.

Office of Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand, and affixed the Seal of said State, at Hart-
ford, this fifth day of July A. D. 1866.

L. E. PEASE
Secretary of State

State of New-Hampshire.

Secretary of State's Office.

I, Walter Harriman, Secretary of State of New-Hampshire, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed July 7, 1866, as taken from the original on file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the Seal of said State, the 25th day
of February, A. D. 1867.

WALTER HARRIMAN Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-six.

*RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives, in
General Court convened:*

That the following Article, proposed by a joint resolution
of Congress, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the sev-
eral States, as an amendment of the Constitution of the
United States, be ratified and adopted by the Legislature of
New-Hampshire as an amendment to, and a part of, the
Constitution of the United States; namely,

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United
States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of

the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the

enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AUSTIN F. PIKE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL BARNARD,

President of the Senate.

Approved July 7, 1866.

FREDERICK SMYTH, *Governor.*

The State of New-Hampshire.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, That the following article, proposed by a joint resolution of Congress, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, be ratified and adopted by

the Legislature of New-Hampshire, as an amendment to and a part of the Constitution of the United States: namely,

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right of vote, at any election, for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States,

or as a member of any Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AUSTIN F. PIKE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL BARNARD,

President of the Senate.

Approved July 7, 1866

FREDERICK SMYTH,

Governor.

A true copy—attest:

WALTER HARRIMAN,

Secretary of State.

State of New Hampshire.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened,

That the following Article, proposed by a joint resolution

of Congress to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States be ratified and adopted by the Legislature of New Hampshire as an amendment to and a part of the Constitution of the United States: namely,

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its Jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress the executive and judicial officers of the State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under

any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a member of any legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the Public debt of the United States, authorised by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any Slave: but of all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AUSTIN F. PIKE

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"DANIEL BARNARD,"

"President of the Senate."

"Approved July 7, 1866."

"FREDERICK SMYTH,"

"Governor."

State of New Hampshire,

Secretary of States Office

Feb. 12, 1866.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution passed by the Legislature of said State at the June

session 1866, taken from the original now in file in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the seal of said State, the date above
written.

WALTER HARRIMAN

Secretary of State.

State of Tennessee,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Nashville, July 25 1866.

Hon W. H. Seward

Secretary of State of

The United States

Washington D. C.

Sir. I have the honor to transmit herewith, Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee ratifying the Amendment proposed by the present Congress of the United States to the Constitution of the United States as Article No 14. The decision of said Legislature will more fully appear from said enclosure

Respectfully

W. G. BROWNLOW

Governor of Tennessee

Joint Resolution adopting the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee—

That the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States at its present Session, in the words and figures following viz;

“Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (Two thirds of both Houses concurring), That the

following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Con-

gress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Be and the same is hereby ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Adopted July 19 1866.

JOHN NORMAN

Speaker pro. tem. of the House of Representatives

JOSHUA B. FREEISON

Speaker of the Senate

I, ANDREW J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do Certify that the foregoing is a copy of a

Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of Tennessee adopted July 19 1866—the original of which is now on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my Official Signature, and by order of the Governor, affixed the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee; at the Department in the City of Nashville, this 25 day of July A. D., 1866.

A. J. FLETCHER

Secretary of State.

State of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Trenton Sept. 25th 1866

Honorable William H Seward,

Secretary of State &c

Washington. D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit an attested copy of the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved September eleventh, Eighteen hundred and Sixty six, ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, of which an official copy was forwarded to me under date of June 16th last.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS L. WARD

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—NO. I.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

JOINT RESOLUTION ratifying the amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

I. BE IT RESOLVED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress by a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America,

in Congress assembled, to the several State legislatures, be and the same is hereby ratified upon the part of this legislature, and made a part of the Constitution of the United States of America, said amendment being in the following words, to wit:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or

hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Approved September 11. 1866.

State of New Jersey.

I, Horace N Congar, Secretary of State of the
 [SEAL.] State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of a Joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of said State, and approved by the Governor on the Eleventh day of September A. D. Eighteen hundred and Sixty Six, as the Same is taken from and compared with the original now remaining on file in my said office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this twenty-sixth day of
September A. D. Eighteen hundred and Sixty-Six.

H N CONGAR

State of New Jersey.

I. Marcus L. Ward. Governor of the State of New
Jersey. do hereby certify that Horace N. Congar,
[SEAL.] Esquire who hath signed the annexed preceding
certificate of writing, was at the doing thereof, and
now is, Secretary of State of the State of New Jer-
sey, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, ac-
cording to law, and that full faith and credit, are to be given
to his official attestations. And I do further certify that the
signature thereto written, is in the proper handwriting of the
said Horace N. Congar, and the seal attached his seal of
office.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and
caused the Great Seal of the State of New Jersey to be
hereunto affixed at Trenton. this twenty-sixth day of Sep-
tember A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six. and of the
Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

MARCUS L. WARD

By the Governor.

H N CONGAR

Secretary of State.

State of Oregon

Department of State

Salem September 21, 1866.

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D. C

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon at its Fourth Regular Session, September 1866. The receipt of which you will please cause acknowledged.

Your Obedient Servant

SAMUEL E MAY

Secretary of State.

State of Oregon

Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

I. Samuel. E. May. Secretary of State of the State of Oregon, do hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the State aforesaid the original of which is now on file in this Department.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Seal of the State of Oregon this twenty-first day of September. A. D. 1866.

SAMUEL E MAY

Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

Senate Joint Resolution.

Whereas. The Congress of the United States did by concurrent resolution, adopted at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, propose to the Legislatures of the several States, the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely.

Article. 14. Section. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election, for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States,

or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Therefore; Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon; that the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby ratified.

Passed the Senate Sept 14th 1866.

T. R. CORNELIUS

President of the Senate.

Passed the House of Representatives. Sept. 19th 1866.

F. A. CHENOWITH.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Attest. J. C. PEEBLES

Chief Clerk of the Senate

T. M^cF. PATTON.

Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

State of Vermont,
Executive Chamber
Montpelier Nov 12 1866.

Hon W H Seward
Secry of State, U States

Sir

Herewith I have the honor to enclose to you a certified copy, shwing the adoption by the Legislature of Vermont, of the Amendment to the constitution of the U States. lately proposed by the 39th Congress. Please acknowledge the receipt of same

I am with much respect

Your Obdt Servent

PAUL DILLINGHAM

Joint Resolution,
ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United
States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States on the thirteenth day of June A. D. 1866, by Joint Resolution, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the words following, viz :

Article XIV.

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of

the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation^{therein} shall be reduced in the proportion, which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President or hold an office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the

same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof: but Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned: but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave: but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article.

Therefore:—

Resolved: by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of Vermont.

JOHN W. STEWART

Speaker of the House of Reps.

A. B. GARDNER

President of the Senate.

State of Vermont.

Secretary of State's Office.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of this State at the Annual Session of 1866, as appears from the files of this Office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of this Office, at Montpelier, this ninth day of November A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

GEORGE NICHOLS,
Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Joint Resolution,
ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Executive Department.

Albany, January 11 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last Session.

Very Respectfully

R E FENTON

Hon William H Seward

Secr'y of State

Washington D C.

State of New York,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State of the State of New-York, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, "Ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States," passed January 10th, 1867, as taken from the original on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed

[SEAL.]

my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State of New-York the Eleventh day of January, A. D. 1867.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW

Secretary of State.

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, it was *Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive or Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which

the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Therefore *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is, hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Executive Department.

Albany, January 11 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last Session.

Very Respectfully,

R E FENTON

To The President of the United States

Washington D C.

State of New York, }
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State of the State of New-York, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, "Ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States," passed January 10th, 1867, as taken from the original on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
 [SEAL.] my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State
 of New-York, the Eleventh day of January, A. D.
 1867.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW

Secretary of State.

WHEREAS, at a Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, it was *Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive or Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of repre-

sentation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Therefore *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is, hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New-York.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feb 20th 1867

Case of Fenton R E Gov New York.

Transmits resolution of N Y Legislature. ratifying the
Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

R MORROW

Assis^t priv Secretary.

State of Ohio
Executive Department.

Columbus, Jan'y 17 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last session.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox.

Governor

Hon W^m H Seward

Secy of State

United States of America, Ohio, |
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. |

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "Relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States," passed January 11th, 1867, as taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
[SEAL.] my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State
of Ohio, at Columbus, the 15th day of January,
A. D. 1867.

W^m HENRY SMITH

Secretary of State.

S. J. R.

No. 58.

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

“Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers,

counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss

or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,
That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 11, 1867.

United States of America, Ohio, }
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "Relative to an amendment of the Consti-

tution of the United States," passed January 11th, 1867, as taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State
[SEAL.] of Ohio, at Columbus, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867.

WM HENRY SMITH

Secretary of State.

S. J. R.

No. 58.

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

"Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No

State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,
That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 11, 1867.

State of Ohio
 Executive Department.
 Columbus, Jany 17 1867,

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last session.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox.

Governor

Hon Andrew Johnson

Pres^t United States.

United States of America, Ohio, {
 SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }

I. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "Relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States," passed January 11th, 1867, as taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State.
 [SEAL.] of Ohio, at Columbus, the 15th day of January,
 A. D. 1867.

W^M HENRY SMITH
 Secretary of State.

S. J. R.

No. 58.

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

“Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, exclud-

ing Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,
That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United State Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 11, 1867.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feb 12th 1867

Case of Cox. J. D. Gov. of Ohio

Encloses resolution of Gen Assembly, ratifying the Constitutional Amendment

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

R MORROW

Assistant Secretary.

State of Ohio
Executive Department.
Columbus, Jany 17 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last session.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox.

Governor

Hon Henry Stanbery

Atty Genl

Washington D. C

United States of America, Ohio, }
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE. }

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "Relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States," passed January 11th, 1867, as taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the State
[SEAL.] of Ohio, at Columbus, the 15th day of January,
A. D. 1867.

W^M HENRY SMITH
Secretary of State.

S. J. R.

No. 58.

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

“Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers.

counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emanci-

pation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,
That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

ED. A. PARROTT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW G. MCBURNEY,

President of the Senate.

Adopted January 11, 1867.

State of Illinois,
Executive Department.
Springfield Feby 6th 1867

Hon W^m H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D C

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of the joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois ratifying and assenting to the adoption of a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

R J OGLESBY
Governor of Illinois

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has proposed to the several States the following amendment to the Federal Constitution viz:

“ARTICLE XIV.

“SECTION I. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to

C. E. LIPPINCOTT
Secretary of the Senate.

any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

“SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

STEPHEN G. PADDOCK.
Clerk of the House of Representatives

“SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

“SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing

insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

“SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.”

Therefore; Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representative concurring herein,

That the State of Illinois by its Legislature ratifies and assents to said amendment.

W^M BROSS

Speaker of the Senate.

FRANKLIN CORWIN

Speaker of the House.

APPROVED January 15th A. D. 1867

RICHARD J OGLESBY

Governor.

United States of America, }
State of Illinois. } ss.

[SEAL.] I, Sharon Tyndale, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and now on file in my office. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of State, at the City of Springfield, this Fifteenth day of January A. D. 1867.

SHARON TYNDALE

Secretary of State.

The State of West Virginia,
Executive Department.

Wheeling, January 22^d 1867

Hon Wm. H. Seward,
Secretary of State
Washington city, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your Department; an authenticated copy of a Resolution adopted by the Legislature of this State, ratifying the Amendment proposing a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States; and to remain,

Sir, with great respect,

Your very obedient Servant

A. I. BOREMAN

Governor

No 2. Joint Resolution ratifying the Amendment proposing a XIVth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses, has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be classified as Article fourteen of said Amendments, namely:

“Article XIV.

“Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citi-

zens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

“Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced, in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

“Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector for President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given

aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

“Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

“Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.”

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the said proposed Amendment is hereby ratified.

Adopted, January 16, 1867.

State of West Virginia

Clerk's Office, House of Delegates: ss:

I, William P. Hubbard, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of said State, certify that the foregoing is a faithful transcript from the records of this office.

Given under my hand, this 21st day of January A D 1867.

WILLIAM P. HUBBARD

Clerk House of Delegates and
Keeper of the Rolls.

State of West Virginia,

Office Secretary of the State, ss:

I, Granville D Hall, Secretary of the State aforesaid, certify that William P. Hubbard, whose name is subscribed

to the foregoing certificate, is Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of this State, duly elected and qualified as such, authorized to certify copies from the record of the acts of the Legislature And I further certify that his signature to said certificate is genuine.

In Testimony Whereof, I hereunto set my
hand and affix the Great Seal of the
[SEAL APPENDANT.] said State, at my said Office in the City
of Wheeling, this 21st day of January
A. D., 1867.

GRANVILLE D. HALL

Secretary of the State.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Topeka, Jan 18th 1867.

Hon W. H. Seward

Sec of State .

Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit "Joint resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, every member in his seat. It passed the House 76 to 7.

I have the honor to remain very respectfully

Your Most Obedient Servant

S. J. CRAWFORD

Governor of Kansas

Joint Resolution No. 1.

Joint Resolution ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Congress of the United States and known as "Article 14."

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed for ratification by the Congress of the United States, and known and designated as Article 14 and which is in the words and figures as follows to wit:

Article 14. Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United

States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote at any election, for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion, which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given, aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts, incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned, but neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed. And be it further resolved, that the Governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to forward to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certified copy hereof under the Great Seal of the State.

I hereby certify that the above Joint Resolution originated in the House on the 10th. day of January A. D. 1867. and passed that body on the 11th. day of January A. D 1867.

P. B. PLUMB

Speaker of the H. of Repts.

JOHN S. MORTON

Chief Clerk

House of Representatives

Passed the Senate on the 17th. day of Jan. A. D. 1867

N. GREEN

President of Senate

ALEX. R. BANKS

Secretary of Senate

Approved Jan. 18th. 1867

S. J. CRAWFORD

Governor.

I R. A. Barker Secretary of State do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name, and affixed the Great seal of the State at Topeka this 18th. day of January A. D. 1867.

R. A. BARKER

[SEAL.]

Secretary of State

State of Maine.

Office of Secretary of State.

Augusta, January 16 1868.

To the Honorable Wm. H. Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir:—

The attested copy of an Act of the Forty-sixth Legislature of this State, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress. heretofore forwarded by my predecessor in office having, (as I am apprised by a communication from Hon F. A. Pike M. C. of this State), failed to reach the State Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith a duplicate thereof, duly attested under the Seal of the State—

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

FRANKLIN M. DREW.

Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

An Act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the
United States, proposed to the legislatures of the several

states, by a resolution adopted at the first session of the thirty-ninth congress, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Whereas, at the first session of the thirty-ninth congress of the United States of America, held at Washington in the District of Columbia, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, it was resolved as follows, viz:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the mem-

bers of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of president and vice president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, as follows, viz:

Section 1. That the said proposed amendment be and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Maine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect on its approval by the governor.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 17 1867.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

LEWIS BARKER *Speaker*.

In SENATE, January 19 1867.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

N. A. BURPEE *President*.

January 19 1867.

Approved.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN *Governor*.

State of Maine

Office of Secretary of State.

I, Ephraim Flint, Secretary of State of the State of Maine, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of an Act passed by the Forty-sixth Legislature of this State ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed and approved January 19, A. D. 1867. as taken from the original deposited in this office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the State, at Augusta, this
[SEAL.] Twenty-first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first

EPHRAIM FLINT

Secretary of State.

Assembly Joint Resolution.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has adopted by a two thirds vote the subjoined:

“Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives
“of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
“(two thirds of both Houses concurring,) that the following
“article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States
“as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,
“which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures
“shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

“Article Fourteenth.

“Section One All persons born or naturalized in the United
“States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens
“of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.
“No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge
“the privileges or immunities of Citizens of the United
“States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life lib-
“erty or property without due process of law, nor deny to
“any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of
“the laws.

“Section Two. Representatives shall be apportioned among
“the several states according to their respective numbers,
“counting the whole number of persons in each state, exclud-
“ing Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any
“election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice
“President of the United States, Representatives in Con-

“gress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a state, or the
 “members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the
 “male inhabitants of such state, being twenty one years of
 “age, and being citizens of the United States, or in any way
 “abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other
 “crime, the basis of representation therein, shall be reduced
 “in the proportion which the number of such male citizens
 “shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one
 “years of age in such state.

“Section Three. No person shall be a Senator or Repre-
 “sentative in Congress or Elector of President or Vice Pres-
 “ident, or hold any office civil or military, under the United
 “States or under any State, who having previously taken an
 “oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the
 “United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or
 “as an Executive or Judicial Officer of any state, to sup-
 “port the Constitution of the United States, shall have en-
 “gaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given
 “aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress
 “may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such
 “disability.

“Section Four. The validity of the Public Debt of the United
 “States, authorized by law including debts incurred for pay-
 “ment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing
 “insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But
 “neither the United States, nor any state shall assume or pay
 “any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or
 “rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the
 “loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obli-
 “gations or claims shall be held illegal and void.

“Section Five. Congress shall have power to enforce by

“appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.”

Now therefore

Be it Resolved; conjointly, by the Senate and Assembly of
 “the state of Nevada, that the Legislature of the state of
 “Nevada does hereby ratify and confirm the amendment to
 “the Constiution of the United States of America, as pro-
 “posed to be made by Article Fourteen Sections one, two,
 “three, four and five of Constitutional Amendments.

R. D. FERGUSON,

Speaker of the Assembly.

A. WHITFORD,

Clerk of the Assembly.

JAMES S. SLINGERLAND,

President of the Senate.

B. C. BROWN,

Secretary of the Senate.

Assembly Joint Resolution No 2 Relating to Constitutional
 Amendments.

Passed the Assembly January 11th 1867. Ayes 34 Nay 4.

A. WHITFORD.

Clerk of the Assembly.

Passed the Senate January 22^d 1867. Ayes 12, Nays 3.

B. C. BROWN.

Secretary of the Senate.

State of Nevada }
 Secretary's Office } ss.,

I C N Noteware, Secretary of State of the State of
 Nevada, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy
 of the original Joint Resolution, passed by the Legislature of
 said state, ratifying Article XIV, a proposed Amendment to
 the Constitution of the United States; submitted by Con-
 gress on the 16th day of June A D 1866, to the Legislatures
 of the several States, Which original Joint Resolution is now
 on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State
[SEAL.] hereto affixed.—Done at Carson City this the
24th day of January A D 1867

C N NOTEWARE
Secretary of State.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feb 26th 1867

Case of Noteware C N Sec. State Nevada Territory
Transmits the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment
Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

R MORROW
Assist priv Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Office of Secretary of State.
City of Jefferson January 25th 1867

Hon. Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.—

Sir:

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your office a certified copy of a Joint Resolution passed by the Senate and House of the 24 General Assembly of this State ratifying the constitutional amendment.—Please cause the receipt thereof to be acknowledged.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully

Your obed^t serv^t,

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State

Office of Secretary of State,
City of Jefferson, Missouri.

I, FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of the State of Missouri, hereby certify, that the annexed pages contain a true, complete and full copy of a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled:

“Joint Resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed, by Congress as appears by comparing the

same with the original roll of said resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand and affixed my official seal: Done at
office, this twenty-sixth day of January A. D.
Eighteen Hundred and sixty-seven.

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress:

Whereas Congress by its act of the 16th day of June 1866 proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, by way of amendment, a XIV Article to the Constitution of the United States, and whereas the people of Missouri in the election of the present General Assembly have indicated their approval of said amendment and whereas the measure is in itself eminently just and proper and greatly tends to a settlement of the issues growing out of the late rebellion. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri that the proposed amendment, in words following viz: Art. XIV. Sec. 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Sec. 2.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting

the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress the executive and Judicial officers of a State or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. Sec. 3.—No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. Sec. 4:—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions, and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States; or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. Sec. 5.—The

Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article:—Be and the same is hereby approved and ratified

GEO. SMITH

President of the Senate.

A. J. HARLAN

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Originated in the Senate.

D. P. DYER

Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that the above Bill is correctly enrolled

JNO. H. ELLIS

Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills

M. L. LAUGHLIN

Chairman of the Committee of the House

STATE OF INDIANA

Executive Department.

Indianapolis, February 4th 1867

Hon. Wm. H. Seward,

Secretary of State of the United States,

Washington City,

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Copy of the Joint Resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana accepting and ratifying Certain Amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and to respectfully request that you cause the receipt of the same to be acknowledged.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

CONRAD BAKER

Lieutenant Governor of Indiana

Acting as Governor.

Joint Resolution

ENROLLED [~~“ACT”~~ stricken out] No. One,, SENATE
OF INDIANA.

A Joint Resolution, accepting and ratifying certain
Amendments to the Constitution of the United States,

proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

Whereas, Congress has, by a two thirds vote proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of said States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, viz:

Article 14.

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number

of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a Member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection, or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

Therefore, be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That said proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are hereby accepted and ratified on the part of the State of Indiana.

And, be it further Resolved, That the Governor be

authorized and requested to forward an authenticated copy of this Joint Resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States.

D. C. BRANHAM

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILL CUMBACK,

President of the Senate.

Approved Jany 29, 1867.

CONRAD BAKER,

Lieut. Governor of Indiana

Acting as Governor.

Passed Senate January 18th 1867.

Passed House of Representatives January 23rd 1867.

State of Indiana }
Office Secy of State } s. s.

I. Nelson Trusler, Secretary of State for the State of Indiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 1, from which the same was taken, now on file in the Office of Secretary of State, for the said State of Indiana.

[SEAL.] In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the said State of Indiana, at the City of Indianapolis, this second day of February, 1867

NELSON TRUSLER

Secy of State

State of Minnesota

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Saint Paul, February 11th, 1867.

Hon. W^m H. Seward

Sec of State Washington City. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to transmit a duly certified copy of a concurrent resolution of the legislature of this State, approved February first 1867, ratifying the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as article fourteen of the Constitution, an attested copy of which amendment was received from the Department of State with your circular of June 16th 1866.

I am, very respectfully

You obedient Servant

W^m R. MARSHALL

Governor of Minnesota

Concurrent Resolution

Whereas the Congress of the United States, did on the Sixteenth day of June One thousand eight hundred and Sixty-Six, propose the following amendment to the Federal Constitution:

Article XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No

State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the Several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Section 3.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to Support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Section 4.—The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5.—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

And Whereas, a copy of the same has been officially laid before this Legislature:

Therefore, be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, that the said amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified.

Approved February first Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

WM R. MARSHALL

Governor

State of Minnesota

Office of the Secretary of State.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great seal of state this Ninth day of February A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-seven.

[SEAL.]

H C ROGERS

Sec^y of State

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

JANUARY SESSION, A. D., 1867.

RESOLUTION

TO

Adopt an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring:)

That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION I. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property,

without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive or judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing

insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

It is therefore Resolved, that the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be and he hereby is directed to cause a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolution to be made and duly authenticated and to be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, and other like copies thereof, to be made and to be transmitted to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress.

I hereby certify, That the foregoing is a true copy of a concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island passed on the 7th day of February, 1867.

[SEAL.] *In testimony whereof*, I, AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of said State, this thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor

A E BURNSIDE

JOHN R. BARTLETT

Gov R. I.

Secretary of State.

State of Wisconsin

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Madison 14th Feby 1867

Hon. W^m H. Seward.

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, as required by law, the decision of the Legislature of this State upon the Resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States, a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

I am Sir Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

Governor of Wisconsin

United States of America

State of Wisconsin

Office of the Secretary of State

I, Thomas S. Allen, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby certify, that the annexed has been compared with the original enrolled Joint Resolution deposited in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,
and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin at the capitol in Madison, on this 13th day of
February A. D. 1867

THO^S S. ALLEN

Secretary of State

Joint Resolution

Proposing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment

Whereas

The Congress of the United States has pursuant to Article 5 of the Constitution proposed to the Legislatures of the several states the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

“Article Fourteen”

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective number counting the whole number of persons in ^a each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United

States Representatives in Congress, Executive or Judicial Officers or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes the basis of representation therein shall be reduced to the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such state

Section 3

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as a Member of any State Legislature or as an Executive or Judicial Officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a two thirds vote of each House remove such disability.

Section 4

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law including debts incurred for the payment of Pensions and Bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5

That Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this Article

Therefore Resolved

By the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature Assembled That the said Article as such proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby Ratified

ANGUS CAMERON

Speaker of the Assembly

GEO. F. WHEELER

President of the Senate Pro. Tempore

Approved February 13th 1867

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

Governor

PENNSYLVANIA.

Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg, Pa. Feby 18th 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a Resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as a Fourteenth Article by Congress at its last Session.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

JNO. W. GEARY

Governor

To the Hon: W^m H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Joint Resolution

To ratify the amendment to the constitution of the United States.—

Whereas Two thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled did adopt an amendment to the constitution of the United States which is entitled Article fourteen as follows.—

Section 1. All person born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside no

State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States nor shall any State deprive any person of life liberty or property without due process of law nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.—

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States representatives in Congress the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.—

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President or hold any office civil or military under the United States or under any State who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof but Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house remove such disability.—

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United

States authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned but neither the United States or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave but all such debts obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.—

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.—Which said amendment has been submitted to the legislature of Pennsylvania for ratification or rejection.—Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met—

That the amendment as above proposed and submitted is hereby ratified and adopted by the State of Pennsylvania.

JOHN P. GLASS.

Speaker of the House of Reps

L. W. HALL

Speaker of the Senate

Approved the thirteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven

JNO W. GEARY

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth

Harrisburg Feb. 18th A. D. 1867

Pennsylvania S. S.

I Do Hereby Certify, That the foregoing and annexed is a full true and correct copy of the original
 [SEAL.] Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled.—“Joint Resolution to ratify the amendment to the constitution of

the United States," as the same remains on file in this office.—

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ISAAC B. GARA

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth

State of Michigan

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Lansing Feb^y 16 1867

Hon. W^m H. Seward.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor of herewith transmitting a Joint Resolution of the State of Michigan, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your Ob't. Svt.

HENRY H. CRAPO,

Gov^r State Michigan

Joint Resolution.

Ratifying The Proposed Amendment To The Constitution
Of The United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, after solemn and mature deliberation therein, has, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, passed "a joint resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," which resolution is in the following words:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,
(two-thirds of both Houses concurring,)

That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section I. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section II. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section III. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section IV. The validity of the Public Debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That in the name and in behalf of the People of this State, we do hereby ratify, approve, and assent to, the said amendments.

Resolved, That a copy of this assent and ratification be engrossed on parchment, and transmitted by his Excellency, the Governor, to the United States in Congress

assembled; and that he transmit a like copy to the Secretary of State of the United States.

DWIGHT MAY

President of the Senate.

P. DEAN WARNER

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved, February 15. 1867

HENRY H. CRAPO.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Executive Department.

Boston, Mch 29th 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an attested copy of a Resolve of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress, as a Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. BULLOCK Governor.

To the President of the United States

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Secretary's Department.

I, Oliver Warner, Secretary of the Commonwealth, hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of the concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed March 20th, 1867, and taken from the original on file in this department.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed the Seal of the
Commonwealth the twenty-ninth day of March,

[SEAL.] A. D. 1867.

OLIVER WARNER,

Secretary of State.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.

RESOLVE

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, The Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof in words following, to wit:

JOINT RESOLUTION, PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of such citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or

rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore, resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

H. R., March 15, 1867. Passed.

Sent up for concurrence. W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

In Senate, March 20, 1867.

Passed in concurrence. STEPHEN N. GIFFORD, *Clerk*.

State of Nebraska,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Omaha, October 10th 1867

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, an attested copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress as a Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID BUTLER

Governor.

Hon. W^m H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Ratifying the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States the following Article as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens

of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC 2 Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of any Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the

enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any Slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, that the said Article, as such proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified.

Passed June 15th, 1867.

W. F. CHAPIN,
Speaker of the House.

E. H. ROGERS,
President of the Senate.

State of Nebraska, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. } ss.

I, T. P. Kennard, Secretary of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution, entitled: "A Joint Resolution Ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," passed by the Legislative Assembly of this State, on the fifteenth day of June, 1867, with the

original rolls on file in this office, and that the same is a true and perfect copy of said Joint Resolution.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of
Nebraska, this twentieth day of August, A. D.,
1867.

THOMAS P. KENNARD
Secretary of the State of Nebraska.

State of Iowa
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Des Moines May 15 1868

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the Amendment proposed as a Fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

I have the honor to be

Yours with Respect

SAML MERRILL

Governor

Hon William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Des Moines Iowa
Office of Secretary of State

May 14th 1868.

I Ed Wright, Secretary of State of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the annexed, is a true Copy of a Joint Resolution Ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States in regard to representation, reconstruction, and the National Debt; the original of which resolution, is now on file in this Office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Official Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at the City of Des Moines, on this 14th day
 of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand
 [SEAL.] Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight; of the Independ-
 ence of the United States, the Ninety Second,
 and of the State of Iowa the Twenty Second.

ED WRIGHT
 Secretary of State

Joint Resolution, Ratifying the amendment to the Con-
 stitution of the United States, in regard to representation,
 reconstruction, and the National Debt.

Whereas; The Congress of the United States has pro-
 posed to the several States the following amendment to the
 Federal Constitution. Viz:

Article 14th

Section 1=All persons born or naturalized in the United
 States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of
 the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall
 abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the
 United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of
 life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor
 deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal pro-
 tection of the laws.

Section 2=Representatives shall be apportioned among
 the several States according to their respective numbers,
 counting the whole number of persons in each State, exclud-
 ing Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any
 Election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice
 President of the United States, Representatives in Congress,

the Executive and judicial Officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and Citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3 = No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4 = The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of Pensions and Bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; But all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5 - The Congress shall have power to enforce, by

appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article. Therefore;

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:
That the State of Iowa by its Legislature hereby ratifies,
adopts, and assents, to said amendment.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. G. BENNETT,
President of the Senate. pro tem,

Approved April 3rd 1868.

SAMUEL MERRILL,
Governor,

Office of Secretary of State, Arkansas,
Little Rock, April 21st 1868
Hon. William H Seward
Secretary of State
Sir

I have the honor to transmit this day by mail, for file in your Department, a Copy of a Joint Resolution, unanimously passed on the 6th inst, by the General Assembly of Arkansas, in session in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, as adopted by the Convention on the 11th day of February A. D. 1868, a Copy of which is herewith enclosed.

I am very respectfully

ROBERT J. T. WHITE
Secretary of State, Arkansas.

Executive Department,
STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, July 17 1868
Hon W^m H Seward
Secy of State
Washington D. C.

Sir I herewith transmit to you the accompanying resolutions ratifying the XIVth article to the Constitution of the United States

You will see that it passed the House of Representatives of the General Assembly on the 3rd of April 1868 and the

Senate of the General Assembly on the 6 of April 1868 and is signed by the presiding officers and clerks of both houses, according to law

Very Respectfully

POWELL CLAYTON

Governor of Arks

United States Senate Chamber.

Washington. July 23 1868

W^m H. Seward

Secty of State

Enclosed find Copy of the 14th Article Constitutional Amendment as passed by the Arkansas Legislature

Very Respectfully Yours

A M^CDONALD

U. S. S Ark

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has submitted to the several States for their action thereon, by an Act approved June the sixteenth, One thousand eight hundred and sixty six the following article fourteenth (14th) as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely

Article XIV. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State, deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to

any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house remove such disability

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties, for services in suppressing

insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article

Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, That the foregoing recited article, fourteen (14), be, and the same is hereby fully approved and ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Passed the House of Representatives, General Assembly of Arkansas, Unanimously, at Little Rock this 3rd day of April. A. D 1868

F. E. WRIGHT

Clerk House of Representatives

Passed the Senate, General Assembly of Arkansas, Unanimously, at Little Rock this 6th day of April A. D 1868

J. W. CARHART

Secretary of Senate

Ratified this 6th day of April A. D 1868

J M JOHNSON

Lieutenant Governor, President of Senate

JOHN G. PRICE

Speaker House of Representatives

Executive Office

Tallahassee, Florida, June 10. 1868.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith an enrolled copy of a Joint Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the State of Florida, elected under the new Constitution, adopting the thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, also the Amendment proposed by the 39th Congress known as the fourteenth Article, as a condition precedent to the admission of the State into the Union

I am, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

HARRISON REED

Governor.

Hon William. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Concurrent Resolution adopting the Amendment of the 13th
and 14th articles of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it Resolved. by the People of the State of Florida in Senate and Assembly represented: That the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States known as Articles XIIIth and XIVth be, and the same are hereby adopted.

XIIIth Amendment.

First. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been

duly convicted shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Second. And Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

XIVth Amendment.

First. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are Citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Second. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein, shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Third. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice President, or

hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability.

Fourth. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Fifth. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Passed by the Senate June 9th A. D. 1868.

HORATIO JENKINS. Jr. President (Pro tem.)

W^M LEE APTHORP. Secretary.

Passed by the Assembly June 9th A D. 1868

W. W. MOORE Speaker.

W^M FORSYTH BYNUM Clerk

Executive Chamber,

Raleigh, N. C., July 4th 1868

To the President of the United States.

Sir:—

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying resolution ratifying the fourteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States.

You will see that it passed the House of Representatives and Senate of the General Assembly of North Carolina on the second instant, and is signed by the presiding officers and clerks of both Houses, according to law.

Very respectfully

W. W. HOLDEN,

Governor of the State of North-Carolina

[INDORSEMENT.]

Raleigh N. C July 4 1868.

Holden W. W.

Govr N. C.

Transmitting accompanying resolution ratifying 14 Article to Constitution of U S.

Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Secretary of State.

By order of the Presid^t

W^m G. MOORE,

Secretary.

July 6, 1868.

Joint Resolution

Ratifying the proposed Amendment of the Constitution of
the United States styled Article Fourteen

Whereas the General Assembly has received notification of the passage by both houses of the Thirty Ninth Congress of the United States at its first session of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two thirds thereof in words following Viz

Joint Resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States; Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring) that the following "Article" be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as a part of the Constitution of said United States Viz

Article Fourteen

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any

election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an Oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore

Resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be and the same hereby is ratified by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Passed the House of Representatives, General Assembly of North Carolina at Raleigh this Second day of July A. D. 1868.

JOHN H. BOWER,

Secretary House of Representatives

Passed the Senate, General Assembly of North Carolina at Raleigh this Second day of July A. D. 1868.

T. A. BYRNES

Secretary Senate

Ratified this 4th day of July A. D. One Thousand eight hundred and sixty eight.

TOD R. CALDWELL

Lieut Governor President of Senate

JO. W. HOLDEN

Speaker House of Representatives

Joint Resolution

Ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas. The Congress of the United States has adopted a Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States and to be known as article Fourteenth of said Constitution as follows—

Article XIV.

Section 1st All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are Citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its Jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.—

Sec 2^d Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress the executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizen

of the United States or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be as to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Sec 3^d No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office civil or Military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or Judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House remove such disability

Sec 4th The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave but all such debts obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec 5th The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened

That the said Constitutional amendment in manner and

form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States be and the same is on the part of the State of Louisiana hereby ratified and accepted.

Signed: CHAS. W. LOWELL.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Signed: OSCAR J. DUNN,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate

(Approved) this 9th day of July, 1868.

Signed: H. C. WARMOTH

Governor of the State of Louisiana

A true Copy of the Original on file in this Office

[SEAL.]

GEO. E. BOVEE

Sec. of State

State of South Carolina,
Executive Department.

Columbia July 15, 1868.

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Excellency a duly Certified Copy of a Joint Resolution, passed by the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the General Assembly of South Carolina, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as Article Fourteen.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

R K SCOTT

Governor of South Carolina.

State of South Carolina,
In the Senate.
Tuesday, July 7. A. D. 1868.

Joint Resolution ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, both houses of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, by a constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, made the following proposition

to amend the Constitution of the United States, in words following, to wit:

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the constitution, namely:—

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sect. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participa-

tion in rebellion, or other crimes, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of such citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such state.

Sect. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house remove such disability.

Sect. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sect. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore, Resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the governor to the

President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Adopted and ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

D. T. CORBIN

President Protempore

The House concurred and ordered to be returned to the Senate.

F. J. MOSES, Jr.

Speaker House of Representatives So. Ca.

House of Representatives S. C.

Thursday, July the 9 1868.

In the Senate	
Thursday July 9. 1868.	

Received and ordered to be engrossed.

D. T. CORBIN

President Protempore

Approved: July 15th 1868; ‘

R. K. SCOTT
Governor, of S. C.

Executive Department,
State of Alabama,
Montgomery, July 16, 1868.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States,
Sir:

I have the honor to inclose herewith, as required by law, a duly verified copy of a "Resolve, Relating to the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen."

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W^m H. SMITH
Governor of Alabama.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Montgomery, Ala, July 16, 1868.
W^m H. Smith,
Governor of Alabama,
Encloses verified copy of a Resolve relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as Article XIV.
Respectfully referred to the Honorable the Secretary of State.

By order of the President:
W^m G. MOORE,
Secretary.
July 20, 1868.

(Copy.)

State of Alabama.

Resolve, Relating to the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fourteen.

Whereas, The thirty ninth Congress of the United States, at its first session, passed the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a Constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, in the words following to wit:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the Several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by thre fourth, of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely,

Article Fourteen.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and Subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein, they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without^{due} process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the Several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any

election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or members of the Legislatures thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in Rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the numbers of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in Such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt, or obligation, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article: And whereas, Three fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States before it becomes a part thereof, therefore

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Alabama That we hereby ratify on behalf of the State of Alabama the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Alabama to the President of the United States.

B. B. McCRAW,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

A. J. APPLEGATE,

President of the Senate

Approved, July 13. 1868.

W. H. SMITH,

Governor.

Office of the Secretary of State.

Montgomery, Ala., July 16. 1868.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution, as made from the official Roll on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the
[SEAL.] State.

CHARLES A. MILLER,

Secretary of State.

A Resolution

Whereas, at the session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article shall be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment, when it shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article Fourteen

[SEAL APPENDANT.] Section 1st

All persons born, or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2^d

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the

United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age, and citizens of the United States; or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be rendered in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty one years of age in such State.

Section 3^d

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same; or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4th

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties; for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States; or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5th

The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Therefore, be it resolved, (if the Senate concur) that the said proposed amendment to the Constitution, be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

R. L. M^cWHORTER

Speaker of the House Rep^s

JNO. J. NEWTON

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

BENJAMIN CONLEY

J. G. W. MILLS

President of the Senate.

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved February 2^d 1870.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Governor.

Georgia.

Secretary of State's Office.

I, David G. Cotting, Secretary of State of Georgia, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing three pages contain a true copy of the Resolution, ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the General Assembly of Georgia on the 2^d day of February, A. D. 1870.—the original of which resolution is on file in this office.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, this, the 3^d day of February in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety-Fourth.

DAVID G. COTTING.

Secretary of State.

Virginia :

I, Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that J. Bell Bigger, whose genuine signature is subscribed in attestation of the within copy, is, as he there subscribes himself, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia; that his said attestation is in due form and according to the law of this State; and that to all his official acts full faith, credit and authority are due and ought to be given.

[SEAL APPENDANT.]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand as Governor, and caused the GREAT SEAL of the State to be affixed. DONE at the City of Richmond, this 20th day of October A. D. 1869, and in the ninety fourth year of the Commonwealth.

G. C. WALKER

BY THE GOVERNOR.

GARRICK MALLERY

Sec'y Comth and Keeper of the Seals.

An Act, to ratify the Joint Resolution of Congress, passed June 16th 1866; proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

Passed October 8th 1869.

Whereas, It is provided by the constitution of the United States of America, that Congress may, whenever two thirds

of both houses deem it necessary, propose amendments to the same, to be ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions therein, as the one or the other mode may be proposed by Congress.

And, whereas, by the Congress of the United States, on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, the following Joint Resolution was adopted:

“Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislature’s, shall be valid as part of the constitution, namely:

Article XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial Officers of a State, or the members

of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such state.

Section, 3. No person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any Office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an Oath as a member of Congress, or as an Officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive, or judicial Officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section, 4. The validity of the Public Debt, of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any Slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Section, 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the aforesaid Amendment to the Constitution

of the United States of America, be, and the same is hereby
ratified.

A copy from the Rolls

Teste

J BELL BIGGER

Clerk of House of Delegates

& Keeper of Rolls of V^a

October 20th 1869

Whereas—The Congress of the United States proposed the following as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz:

“Article XIV—

“Section 1—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial Officers of a State, or the Members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being Twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State—

“Sec. 3—No person shall be a Senator or Representative

in Congress, or Elector for President and Vice President, or hold any Office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a Member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial Officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, to have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability—

“Sec. 4—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of Pensions and Bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be illegal and void.—

“Sec. 5—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.”

Therefore—

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the State of Mississippi, by its Legislature, ratifies and consents to said Amendment.—

I, hereby certify that the above is a correct transcript of the proceedings of the Senate, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1870—

Attest:
MURRAY PEYTON
Secretary of Senate

R. C. POWERS,
Lieut-Governor and Ex-officio
President of the Senate—

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of a joint resolution, originating in the Senate, and passed by the House of Representatives on the 17 day of January 1870.

Attest:		F. E. FRANKLIN
ROBT J. ALCORN	}	Speaker of the
Clerk of House of Reps.		House of Representatives

Joint Resolution.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Texas has assembled under the Reconstruction Laws of the United States, and has received official notification through the Governor of the State that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States comes properly before this body for its acceptance or rejection. The same being in the words following to wit:—

Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring.) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely.

Article 14.

Section I. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section II. Representatives shall be apportioned among the

several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section III. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section IV. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss

or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Section V. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives

B. F. WADE

President of the Senate pro tempore

Attest:—

EDW^D M^CPERSON

Clerk of House of Representatives

GEO C. GORHAM

Secretary of Senate U. S.

Therefore, resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Texas, the above recited Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of the State of Texas to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State of the United States.

(signed) IRA. H. EVANS

Speaker of the House of Representatives

“ J. W. FLANAGAN,

President of the Senate.

Attest

(signed) L. J. GALLANT

Clerk House of Representatives

“ C. C. ALLEN

Secretary of Senate.

Headquarters Fifth Military District

Office of Civil Affairs

Austin, Texas, February 25 1870.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Texas on the 18 day of February 1870, as appears from the Journals of the two Houses.

J. J. REYNOLDS

Brvt Major Genl. U S A

Commanding.

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State of the United States,

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas the Congress of the United States on or about the sixteenth of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, passed a resolution which is in the words and figures following; to wit:

“Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among

the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or eman-

cipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest: EDWD. MCPHERSON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY,

Secretary of the Senate."

And whereas by the second section of the act of Congress, approved the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," it is made the duty of the Secretary of State forthwith to cause any amendment to the Constitution of the United States which has been adopted according to the provisions of the said Constitution to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States;

And whereas neither the act just quoted from nor any other law, expressly or by conclusive implication authorizes the Secretary of State to determine and decide doubtful questions as to the authenticity of the organization of State legislatures or as to the power of any State legislature to recall a previous act or resolution of ratification of any amendment proposed to the Constitution;

And whereas it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Iowa;

And whereas it further appears from documents on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has also been ratified by newly constituted and newly established bodies avowing themselves to be, and acting as the legislatures respectively of the States of Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Alabama;

And whereas it further appears from official documents on file in this Department that the legislatures of two of the States first above enumerated, to wit, Ohio and New Jersey, have since passed resolutions respectively withdrawing the consent of each of said States to the aforesaid amendment, and whereas it is deemed a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether such resolutions are not irregular, invalid and therefore ineffectual for withdrawing the consent of the said two States or of either of them to the aforesaid amendment;

And whereas the whole number of States in the United States is thirty-seven, to wit: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa,

Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada and Nebraska;

And whereas the twenty-three States first hereinbefore named, whose legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, and the six States next thereafter named, as having ratified the said proposed amendment by newly constituted and established legislative bodies, together constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress approved the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, hereinbefore cited, do hereby certify that, if the resolutions of the legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey ratifying the aforesaid amendment are to be deemed as remaining of full force and effect, notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the legislatures of those States which purport to withdraw the consent of said States from such ratification, then the aforesaid amendment has been ratified in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and so has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL.] eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third

WILLIAM H SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

William H. Seward,

Secretary of State of the United States,

To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting,

Whereas by an Act of Congress passed on the twentieth of April one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes" it is declared, that whenever official notice shall have been received at the Department of State that any amendment which heretofore has been and hereafter may be proposed to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted according to the provisions of the Constitution, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of State forthwith to cause the said amendment to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate, specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

And whereas the Congress of the United States, on or about the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, submitted to the legislatures of the several States a proposed amendment to the Constitution in the following words, to wit:

"Joint Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which

when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as

a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDWD. MCPHERSON,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY,

Secretary of the Senate."

And whereas the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent

resolution, which concurrent resolution is in the words and figures following, to wit.

“In Senate of the United States, July 21, 1868.

Whereas the legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana, being three fourths and more of the several States of the Union have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two thirds of each House of the thirty-ninth Congress; therefore

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State.

Attest

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

In the House of Representatives,

July 21, 1868.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives concur in the foregoing Concurrent Resolution of the Senate “declaring the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Attest

EDW^D M^CPERSON,
Clerk.”

And whereas official notice has been received at the Department of State that the legislatures of the several States

next hereinafter named, have, at the times respectively herein mentioned taken the proceedings hereinafter recited upon or in relation to the ratification of the said proposed Amendment, called Article fourteenth namely:

The legislature of Connecticut ratified the amendment June 30th 1866; the legislature of New Hampshire ratified it July 7th 1866; the legislature of Tennessee ratified it July 19th 1866; the legislature of New Jersey ratified it September 11th 1866, and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the legislature of Oregon ratified it September 19th 1866; the legislature of Texas rejected it November 1st 1866; the legislature of Vermont ratified it on or previous to November 9th 1866; the legislature of Georgia rejected it November 13th 1866; and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 21st 1868; the legislature of North Carolina rejected it December 4th 1866, and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 4th 1868; the legislature of South Carolina rejected it December 20th 1866, and the legislature of the same State ratified it July 9th 1868; the legislature of Virginia rejected it January 9th 1867; the legislature of Kentucky rejected it January 10th 1867; the legislature of New York ratified it January 10th 1867; the legislature of Ohio ratified it January 11th 1867, and the legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the legislature of Illinois ratified it January 15th 1867; the legislature of West Virginia ratified it January 16th 1867; the legislature of Kansas ratified it January 18th 1867; the legislature of Maine ratified it January 19th 1867; the legislature of Nevada ratified it January 22^d 1867; the legislature of Missouri ratified it on or previous to Janu-

ary 26th 1867; the legislature of Indiana ratified it January 29th 1867; the legislature of Minnesota ratified it February 1st 1867; the legislature of Rhode Island ratified it February 7th 1867; the legislature of Delaware rejected it February 7th 1867; the legislature of Wisconsin ratified it February 13th 1867; the legislature of Pennsylvania ratified it February 13th 1867; the legislature of Michigan ratified it February 15th 1867; the legislature of Massachusetts ratified it March 20th 1867; the legislature of Maryland rejected it March 23^d 1867; the legislature of Nebraska ratified it June 15th 1867; the legislature of Iowa ratified it April 3^d 1868; the legislature of Arkansas ratified it April 6th 1868; the legislature of Florida ratified it June 9th 1868; the legislature of Louisiana ratified it July 9th 1868; and the legislature of Alabama ratified it July 13th 1868:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, in execution of the aforesaid act, and of the aforesaid concurrent resolution of the 21st of July, 1868, and in conformance thereto, do hereby direct the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and I do hereby certify that the said proposed amendment has been in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, adopted, [^]by the States specified in the said concurrent resolution, namely, the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama and also by the legislature of the State of Georgia;

the States thus specified being more than three fourths of the States of the United States.

And I do further certify that the said amendment has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty eighth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand [SEAL.] eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninery-third.

WILLIAM H SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Fortieth Congress of the United States of America;

At the third Session,

Begun and held at the city of Washington, on Monday, the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

A RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation—

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. F. WADE

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDW^D M^CPHERSON

Clerk of House of Representatives.

GEO. C. GORHAM

Secy of Senate U. S.

State of Nevada.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Carson City, Sept^r 23rd 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State, U. S. A. }
Washington City, D. C. }

Dear Sir, *

I am requested by His Excellency, H. G. Blasdel, Governor of Nevada, to forward to you, by U. S. Mail, a certified copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Nevada, ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Hoping you may receive the same in due course of mail,

I am, most sincerely, your ob^t serv^t

THOMAS WELLS.

Private Secretary

Joint Resolution.

Resolved—By the Senate and Assembly conjointly that the Legislature of Nevada hereby ratifies and confirms the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, which adds thereto, an Article in terms as follows:

Article Fifteen

Section One. The right of Citizens of the United States, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States,

or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude

Section Two. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

T. D. EDWARDS.

President of the Senate—Pro-tem.

D. O. ADKISON.

Speaker of the Assembly.

CHA^S F. BICKNELL.

Ass't. Secretary of the Senate.

A. H. KIRKPATRICK.

Ass't. Clerk of the Assembly.

Indorsed.—Assembly Joint Resolution, No 39.—Relative to proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States,—Introduced March 1. 1869.—Passed March 1, 1869.—Yeas. 23. Nays 16.

A. H. KIRKPATRICK.

Asst. Clerk of the Assembly.

Introduced,—from Assembly March 1, 1869. Passed March 1, 1869. Yeas 13: Nays 6.

CHA^S F BICKNELL

Ass.t. Secretary of the Senate.

State Department }
Secretary's Office } SS.

I C. N. Noteware Secretary of State of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the original Enrolled Joint Resolution, passed by the Legislature of the State of Nevada at the Fourth Session thereof, ratifying the proposed Amendment

to the Constitution of the United States, which adds thereto
Article Fifteen

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of
Nevada—Done at Office in Carson City this the
Sixteenth day of September A D 1869.

C. N. NOTEWARE

Secretary of State.

State of North Carolina,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh March 6th 1869.

To His Excellency

The President of the United States

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a true copy of the original joint resolution of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, Styled "Article Fifteenth"

I have the honor to be

With great respect

Your Obedient Servant

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor

"A Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America styled "Article Fifteen."

Whereas the General Assembly has received official notification of the passage by both Houses of the 40th Congress of the United States, of the following proposition, to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a Constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, in words, to wit

"A Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States,'

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

United States of America, in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring) that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina that the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Resolved, that certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

In General Assembly	}	(signed) JO. W. HOLDEN
read three times and		Speaker of the House,
ratified this 5 th day of		(signed) TOD. R. CALDWELL
March A. D. 1869.		President of the Senate,

State of North Carolina

[SEAL.]

Office Secretary of State

Raleigh N. C. March 5 1869.

I, Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Resolution on file in this Office.

H. J. MENNINGER

Secretary of State

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

March 10th 1869

Case of Holden W. W Gov, No. Ca

Transmits copy of joint Resolution of Gen'l Assembly ratifying the Amendment to Constitution Article 15.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

O E BABCOCK

Brev Brig Genl Secretary.

The State of West Virginia,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Wheeling, March 10th 1869

Hon Elihu Washburn

Secretary of State of the U. S.

Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27 ultimo transmitting "an attested copy of a Resolution of Congress, proposing to the Legislatures of the several States a Fifteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States."

And at the same time transmit in accordance with law, a "Joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of this State ratifying the amendment proposing a Fifteenth article to the Constitution of the United States."

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

W. E. STEVENSON.

Governor

Joint Resolution ratifying the amendment proposing a Fifteenth article to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, by a concurrent vote of two thirds of both Houses have proposed

to the Legislatures of the several states the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be classified as Article Fifteen of the amendments to said constitution, namely :

“Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia :

That the said proposed amendment is hereby ratified.

Adopted March 3. 1869.

State of West Virginia:

Clerk's Office House of Delegates.

I, William P. Hubbard, Clerk of the House of Delegates, and Keeper of the rolls, certify that the foregoing is a true transcript from the original rolls, on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 4th day of March 1869.

W^m P. HUBBARD

Clerk of the House of Delegates,
and Keeper of the Rolls.

State of West Virginia }
Office Secretary of State }

I James. M. Pipes Secretary of the State aforesaid do certify that W^m P. Hubbard whose name is subscribed to the foregoing certificate was at the date thereof Clerk of the House Delegates and as such Keeper of the Rolls of this

State and that the Signature thus attached is his genuine Signature.

In Witness Whereof I hereunto Set my hand and
affixed the Great Seal of the said State in my said
[SEAL.] office at the City of Wheeling this tenth day of
March 1869

J. M. PIPES,
Secretary of the State

[INDORSEMENT.]

Joint Resolution ratifying the amendment proposing a Fifteenth Article to the Constitution of the United States

State of Louisiana

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

New Orleans, March 18th 1869.

Hon Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a certified copy of the Joint Resolution ratifying and accepting the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, approved March 5th 1869.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Y'r Ob't Serv't

H. C. WARMOTH

Governor of Louisiana

State of Louisiana,

Office of Secretary of State.

New Orleans, 1868.

Joint Resolution

Whereas. The Congress of the United States has adopted a resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States and to ^{be} known as Article Fifteenth of said Constitution, as follows:

Article XV Section I The right of citizens of the United

States, to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous Condition of servitude

Section II The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate Legislation, passed February Twenty sixth Eighteen hundred and sixty nine.

Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened.

That the said Constitutional Amendment in manner and form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States, be and the same is, on the part of the State of Louisiana hereby ratified and accepted.

(signed) CHAS W. LOWELL

Speaker of the House of Representatives

(signed) OSCAR I. DUNN.

Lieut Gov. and President of the Senate

Approved March 5th 1869

(signed) H. C. WARMOTH.

Governor of the State of Louisiana

State of Louisiana

Office Secretary of State

New Orleans March 12th 1869

This is to certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is a true and correct Transcript of the Original on file in this Office.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State
[SEAL.] affixed this 18th day of March 1869 and of the independence of the United States the Ninety third

PITT CRAVATH

Asst. Secretary of State

State of Illinois ,

Executive Department

Springfield August 31st 1869

Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the "Joint Resolution" of the 26th General Assembly of the State of Illinois ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States duly attested

I am Sir

Very truly

Your obt Servt.

JOHN M PALMER

Joint Resolution

of the 26th General Assembly of the State of Illinois

Adopted at its Regular Session March 5, 1869.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has proposed the following Article as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Viz;

ARTICLE XV.

Sec. 1. "The right of Citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Attest; CHAUNCEY ELLWOOD
Secretary of the Senate.

Attest; JAMES P. ROOT.
Clerk of the House.

Sec. 2. "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation"

Therefore Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein,

That the State of Illinois, by its Legislature, ratifies and consents to said Amendment,

JOHN DOUGHERTY,

Speaker of the Senate.

F. CORWIN

Speaker of the House.

JOHN M. PALMER

Governor of Illinois.

State of Michigan

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Lansing March 19. 1869.

To the Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington

Dear Sir. I have the honor of transmitting this day to Senator Chandler—to be placed on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, an official copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of Michigan—Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be known as the Fifteenth article of said Constitution

Very truly Yours

HENRY P. BALDWIN

Joint Resolution

Ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas. The Congress of the United States, after solemn and mature deliberation therein has by a vote of two thirds of both houses passed a concurrent resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, which resolution is in the following words:

Resolved. by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress, assembled, (two

thirds of both houses concurring) That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely,

Article XV.

Section. 1. That the right of Citizens of the United States, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That in the name and behalf of the people of this State, we do hereby ratify, approve, and assent to, the said Amendment.

Resolved, That a copy of this assent and ratification, engrossed on parchment be transmitted by His Excellency the Governor, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress, assembled and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Executive Office
Lansing March 8. 1869.
Approved,
HENRY P. BALDWIN

[SEAL.]
MORGAN BATES,
President of the Senate.
J. J. WOODMAN
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

State of Wisconsin
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Madison March 16 1869

To the Honorable the Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir.

I herewith send you a certified copy of a Joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of this State concurring in the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

THO^S S. ALLEN

Secretary of State

Joint Resolution

Ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas. The Congress of the United States has pursuant to article V of the constitution, proposed to the Legislatures of the several states the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, named.

Article Fifteen

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any

state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore, Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin in Legislature assembled, That the said article as such proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby ratified.

A. M. THOMSON

Speaker of the Assembly

G. C. HAZELTON

President of the Senate Pro. tem.

Approved March 9th, 1869.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD

Governor

State of Wisconsin, }
Secretary's Office, } ss

The Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies, that the foregoing has been compared with the original Joint Resolution now on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

[SEAL.] In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol in Madison, this Sixteenth day of March A. D. 1869.

THO^s S. ALLEN

Secretary of State

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Executive Department.

Boston, March 17 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State,

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a certified copy of the preamble and resolution, by whose adoption the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently passed by the Fortieth Congress, and known as "Article Fifteen."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLAFLIN

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine.

Resolves

relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the fortieth Congress of the United States of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a consti-

tutional majority of two thirds thereof, in words following, to wit:—

“A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:”—

“Article Fifteen.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.”

Therefore Resolved, That the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States' Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the State Department of the United States.

Senate, March 9. 1869.

Passed,

Sent down for concurrence.

S. N. GIFFORD. Clerk.

House of Representatives, March 12. 1869.

Passed in concurrence.

W. S. ROBINSON. Clerk.

Secretary's Department.

Boston, March 17. 1869.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of original
Resolve. Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth
hereunto affixed.

OLIVER WARNER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[SEAL.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Executive Department.

Boston, March 17, 1869.

His Excellency, U. S. Grant,

President of the United States:

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a certified copy
of the preamble and resolution, by whose adoption the Leg-
islature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ratified the
Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, re-
cently passed by the Fortieth Congress, and known as
"Article Fifteen."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLAFLIN

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine.

Resolves

relative to an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Legislature has received official notification of the passage, by both houses of the fortieth Congress of the United States, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two thirds thereof, in words following, to wit:

“A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:”

“Article Fifteen.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

Therefore Resolved, That the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble

and resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the State Department of the United States

Senate, March 9, 1869.

Passed

Sent down for concurrence.

S. N. GIFFORD, Clerk.

House of Representatives, March 12, 1869.

Passed in concurrence.

W. S. ROBINSON, Clerk.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Secretary's Department.

Boston, March 17, 1869.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original resolve. Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth hereunto affixed.

OLIVER WARNER

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Mar 20th 1869

Case of Claflin W^m Gov of Mass

Transmits copy of ratification of Article 15 Amendment to Constitution

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

O. E. BABCOCK

Secretary.

State of Maine.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Augusta, March 17 1869

To the Honorable Secretary of State,

Sir:—

I have the honor herewith to forward a certified copy of "An Act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution adopted at the last session of the fortieth Congress, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor of the State of Maine.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully, Your ob't. Serv't.

FRANKLIN M. DREW,

Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-NINE.

An Act to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution adopted at the last session of the fortieth Congress, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows:

Whereas, At the last session of the fortieth Congress of

the United States of America held in Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, it was resolved as follows, to wit:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution, of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, as follows, viz:

Section 1. That the said proposed amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Maine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MARCH 11th, 1869.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND

Speaker.

IN SENATE, MARCH 11th 1869.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

STEPHEN D LINDSEY President

MARCH 12th, 1869.

Approved.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN Governor.

STATE OF MAINE.

Office of Secretary of State,

Augusta, March 16th 1869.

[SEAL.] I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
of the original as deposited in this Office.

FRANKLIN M. DREW

Secretary of State.

State of Maine.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Augusta, March 17, 1869

To the President of the United States;

Sir:—

I have the honor herewith to transmit a certified copy of
“An Act to ratify an amendment of the Constitution of the
United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several
States by a resolution adopted at the last session of the
fortieth Congress, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
eight hundred and sixty-nine,” passed by the Legislature
and approved by the Governor of the State of Maine.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully Your ob't. serv't.

FRANKLIN M. DREW

Secretary of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-NINE.

An Act to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution adopted at the last session of the fortieth Congress, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled as follows:

Whereas, At the last session of the fortieth Congress of the United States of America, held at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, it was resolved as follows, to wit:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in Legislature assembled, as follows, viz :

Section 1. That the said proposed amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified on behalf of the State of Maine.

Section 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MARCH 11th 1869.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND

Speaker.

IN SENATE, MARCH 11th 1869.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

STEPHEN D. LINDSEY President.

MARCH 12, 1869.

Approved.

JOSHUA L CHAMBERLAIN Governor.

STATE OF MAINE.

Office of Secretary of State,

Augusta, March 16th 1869

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
[SEAL.] of the original as deposited in this Office.

FRANKLIN M. DREW

Secretary of State.

[WRAPPER]

Executive.

March 20th 1869

Case of Drew F. M Sec State of Maine

Transmits copy of ratification of Cons. Amendment Article 15

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

O. E. BABCOCK
Secretary.

Joint Resolution

Ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

Whereas, both Houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States of America at its Third session by a Constitutional Majority of two thirds thereof, made the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America in the following words, to wit: A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both houses concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely Article XV. Section 1 The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation, Therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same. Section 1 That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United

States of America, be and the same is hereby ratified by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina. Section 2 That certified copies of this Preamble and Joint Resolution be forwarded by the Governor of this State to the President of the United States, to the presiding Officer of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Approved the Sixteenth day of March 1869 ROBERT K. SCOTT Governor	}	In the Senate House the Fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hun- dred and Sixty nine
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[SEAL.]

CHA^S W. MONTGOMERY

President of the Senate pro tempore

FRANKLIN I. MOSES Jr

Speaker House of Representatives

Executive Department

Office Secretary of State

Columbia So. Ca March 20th 1869

I, F. L. Cardozo Secretary of State of South Carolina do hereby certify that this is a correct copy of a "Joint Resolution, Ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America" filed in this office.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State in Columbia this twentieth day of March Anno Domini, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty nine, and in ninety third year of the Independence of the United States of America

F. L. CARDOZO

Sec. of State S. C.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Mch. 25th 1869.

Case of South Carolina. The Gov^r of
Transmits Joint Resolution of the Legislature of, ratifying
the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President

O E BABCOCK

Secretary

Executive Chamber,
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,
March 26th 1869.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a duly authenticated copy of the Joint Resolution of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ratifying the proposed article Fifteen, as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Most Respectfully

Your Ob'dt S'vt.

JNO. W. GEARY

Governor

To Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State of U. S.

Wash. D. C.

Joint Resolution to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas Two thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled did adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which is entitled article fifteen as follows:

“Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or

by any State on account of race color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Which said amendment has been submitted to the legislature of Pennsylvania for ratification or rejection—Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met—That the amendment as above proposed and submitted is hereby ratified and adopted by the State of Pennsylvania.

JOHN CLARK

Speaker of the House of Reps.

WILMER WORTHINGTON

Speaker of the Senate

Approved the Twenty-sixth day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth

Harrisburg March 26th 1869

Pennsylvania S. S.

[SEAL.] I do hereby certify, That the foregoing and annexed is a full true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Joint Resolution to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States" as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ISAAC B. GARA,

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

JOHN W. GEARY,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

To all to Whom these Presents shall Come,

SENDS GREETING :

Know Ye, That the Attestation or Certificate hereunto attached is in due form and made by the proper officer, and that Isaac B. Gara whose name is subscribed thereto, was at the time of subscribing the same, and now is ["a" stricken out] Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, duly appointed and Commissioned, and full Full Faith and Credit are due and ought to be given to his official acts accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 26th day of March in
[SEAL.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third

JNO. W. GEARY

Governor.

By the Governor :

F. JORDAN

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Executive Department, State of Arkansas,

Little Rock, April 2nd 1869.

Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you, a copy of a Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, ratifying the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S—

I am with great respect,

Your Obedt Servant—

POWELL CLAYTON

Governor—

Joint Resolution ratifying an Act of Congress two thirds of both Houses concurring and proffered to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has submitted to the several States for their action thereon by joint resolution,—two thirds of both houses concurring,—the following Article (15) fifteen, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: viz.

Article Fifteen. Section One “The right of Citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race color or previous condition of servitude.”

Section Two. "The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Be it therefore resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas that the foregoing recited Article Fifteen (15) be and the same is hereby fully approved and ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States

J. M. JOHNSON

President of the Senate

GEORGE M. FRENCH

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved March 30th 1869.

POWELL CLAYTON

Governor

State of Arkansas.

Office of Secretary of State

I Robert J. T. White, Secretary of State, Arkansas, Certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is a true Copy of the original Roll now on file in my Office.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed my Seal of Office at Little Rock this
thirtieth day of March A. D. One thousand Eight
hundred and sixty nine.

ROBERT J. T. WHITE

Secretary of State, Arkansas.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Executive Chamber.

Albany, Sept 3 1869

To the Honorable J. C. B. Davis

Acting Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 30th August, received here yesterday, requesting me to forward to your Department "a certified copy in the usual form of "the action of the Legislature of New York upon the fifteenth "proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United "States."

The action of the Legislature was by concurrent resolution, not submitted to the Executive for approval, nor was he directed or requested to promulgate the same.

In all previous instances of proposed amendments, save one, a formal Bill was passed which, like all other Bills, was submitted to the Executive; and, in the exceptional instance, I find no record in this Department of any Executive action.

In accordance with your request, however, I enclose a copy of the resolution, signed by the Clerks of the two Houses.

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

JOHN T HOFFMAN

Concurrent Resolution

Ratifying the proposed fifteenth amendment to
the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, at the session of the fortieth Congress, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article shall be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which said amendment, when it shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

"Article XV.

"Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude

"§ 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Therefore

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of New York.

State of New York.

In Senate, April 14, 1869.

The foregoing resolution
was duly passed.

By order of the Senate

JAS TERWILLIGER

Clerk.

State of New York.

In Assembly March 17. 1869.

The foregoing resolution
was duly passed.

By Order of the Assembly,

EDWARD F. UNDERHILL.

Clerk.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Concurrent Resolution

Ratifying the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

[ENVELOPE.]

[Postmark:] West Point, N. Y. Sep. 4.

State of New York.

Executive Chamber.

[Address:] The Hon^{ble} J. C. B. Davis

Acting Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

STATE OF INDIANA
Office of Secretary of State.
Indianapolis Sep. 2^d 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D C,

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to herewith enclose to you, for filing in your Department, a certified copy of Enrolled Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, accepting & ratifying the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Very Respectfully

M. F. A. HOFFMANN

Per Depty Secy of State

Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 18. Senate of Indiana

A Joint Resolution accepting and ratifying a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas Congress has by a two-thirds vote proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of this Constitution, namely:—

Article 15.

Section 1st The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2^d The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that said Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby accepted, and ratified on the part of the State of Indiana.

ISAAC P. GRAY

President of the Senate pro tem

GEORGE A. BUSKIRK

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed Senate May 13 1869.

O. M. WILSON Sec. of the Senate.

Passed House of Representatives May 14, 1869

W^m M. MERWIN

Principal Clerk House of Representatives.

State of Indiana
Office of Secretary of State } S. S.

I. M. F. A. Hoffmann Secretary of State for the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 18 Senate of Indiana, (from which the same was taken and now on file in the Office of Secretary of State for the State of Indiana,) passed at the Special Session of the General Assembly of said State of Indiana, begun on the 8th day of April A. D. 1869.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed the Seal of the State of Indiana, at the
[SEAL.] City of Indianapolis, this second day of September,
in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty nine.

M. F. A. HOFFMANN

Secy of State

State of Connecticut.

Office of Secretary of State.

Hartford, May 26 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State.

Washington D. C.

Sir:

Herewith please find enclosed a true and attested copy of the acts of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut in the matter of the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress as a fifteenth article.

Your obedient servant

HIRAM APPELMAN

Secretary of State.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford in said State, on the first Wednesday of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Nine.

Ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article designated as Article XV, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States of America in Congress assembled, [two-thirds of both Houses concurring.]

That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XV.

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Resolved by this Assembly, That the said article be approved and adopted, and it is hereby ratified as a part of the Constitution of the United States of America

Approved May 19. 1869.

State of Connecticut, ss.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,
[SEAL.] and affixed the Seal of said State, at Hartford,
this twenty sixth day of May A. D. 1869

HIRAM APPELMAN Secretary of State.

Office of Secretary of State,

Tallahassee, Fla. June 17th 1869

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Joint Resolution ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fifteen.

Very Respectfully

JONATHAN C. GIBBS

Secretary of State

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Joint Resolution.

A Joint Resolution to ratify an Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, known as
Article Fifteen.

Be it resolved by the people of the State of Florida represented in Senate and Assembly—That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States as proposed by the Congress of the United States, and known as Article Fifteen, be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted.

Section 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Adopted by the Assembly	Adopted by the Senate
June 11 th 1869	June 14 th 1869

M. L. STEARNS.	W. H. GLEASON.
Speaker of the Assembly	President of the Senate
W. F. BYNUM.	CHA ^s MUNDEE,
Clerk of the Assembly	Secretary of the Senate.

Approved June 15th 1869.
HARRISON REED. Governor.

Office Secretary of State,
Tallahassee, Fla. June 17th 1869.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Joint Resolution on file in this office.
[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Tallahassee, the Capital, this Seventeenth day of June A. D. 1869.

JONATHAN C. GIBBS
Secretary of State

State of New Hampshire.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Concord, N. H., Sept 13 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State, passed June 1869 and approved July 7. 1869, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servt

NATHAN W. GOVE

Dept. Secretary of State,

Acting Secretary.

State of New Hampshire

In the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and sixty nine.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in general Court convened: The following Article proposed in and by a joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted as and for an

Amendment to, and a part of the Constitution of the United States, that is to say

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by the proper legislation.

SAM. M. WHEELER

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN Y. MUGRIDGE

President of the Senate

Approved July 7, 1869.

ON SLOW STEARNS,

Governor.

State of New Hampshire

Secretary of States Office

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of this State ratifying and adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed at the June session 1869, and approved July 7, 1869, as taken from the Original now in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[SEAL.] and affixed the seal of said State this thirteenth day
of September A. D. 1869.

NATHAN W. GOVE,

Dep. Secretary of State

Executive Department of Virginia

Richmond, October 22nd 1869.

Hon^e Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State of the United States

Sir

The General Assembly of Virginia having, on the 8th day of the present month, passed two several acts in ratification of Articles XIV and XV, proposed, respectively, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by Joint Resolutions of Congress adopted June 16th 1866 and February 27th 1869, I have the honor to enclose herewith duly authenticated copies of the said Acts of Assembly, in evidence of such ratification.

Very respectfully

G. C. WALKER

Governor of Virginia

Virginia:

I, Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that J. Bell Bigger, whose genuine signature is subscribed in attestation of the within copy, is, as he there subscribes himself, Clerk of the House of Delegates and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia; that his said attestation is in due form and according to the law of this State; and that to all his official acts full faith, credit and authority are due and ought to be given.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto
 set my hand as Governor, and caused
 the GREAT SEAL of the State to be
 [SEAL APPENDANT.] affixed. DONE at the City of Rich-
 mond, this 20th day of October A. D.
 1869, and in the ninety fourth year of
 the Commonwealth.

G. C. WALKER

BY THE GOVERNOR.

GARRICK MALLERY

Sec'y Comth and Keeper of the Seals.

An Act, to ratify the Joint Resolution of Congress, passed
 February 27th 1869, proposing an amendment to the Consti-
 tution of the United States.

Passed, October 8th 1869.

Whereas, it is provided by the Constitution of the United
 States of America that Congress may, whenever two thirds
 of both houses deem it necessary, propose amendments to
 the same, to be ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of
 the several states, or by conventions therein, as the one or the
 other mode may be proposed by Congress, And, whereas, by
 the fortieth Congress of the United States, at the third ses-
 sion thereof, begun and held at the City of Washington, on
 Monday, the seventh day of December, eighteen hundred
 and sixty eight, it was,

“Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives
 of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,
 (two thirds of both houses concurring,) that the following
 article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, as

an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution : namely,

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation "

Therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified.

A copy from the Rolls

Teste

J BELL BIGGER

Clerk House of Delegates

& Keeper of Rolls of V^a

October 20th 1869

State of Vermont,

Executive Chamber

Montpelier, Oct. 22, 1869

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith the ratification, by the legislature of the State of Vermont, of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Please acknowledge its receipt at your early convenience.

I am, Sir, With high regard,

Your obedient Servant,

PETER T. WASHBURN

Governor.

Joint Resolution,

ratifying amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, by joint resolution proposed to the legislatures of the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the words following, viz:—

Article XV.

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or

by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and the same is hereby ratified by the legislature of the state of Vermont.

GEORGE W. GRANDEY, Speaker of the House,

GEORGE W. HENDEE, President of the Senate.

Approved Oct. 21. 1869.

PETER T. WASHBURN, Governor.

State of Vermont.

Office of Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, adopted at the annual session of 1869, and now on file in this Office.

[SEAL.] In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of this Office, at Montpelier, this twenty-first day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

GEORGE NICHOLS,

Secretary of State.

[INDORSEMENT.]

Joint Resolution.

ratifying amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Executive Department,
State of Alabama,
Montgomery, November 25, 1869.

His Excellency, U. S. Grant,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.,
Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for file in the proper Department, a duly authenticated copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Alabama, ratifying the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, known as Article Fifteen.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.

Joint Resolution, relating to the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, known as Article Fifteen.

Whereas, The fortieth Congress of the United States, at its last session, passed the following proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the following words, to wit:

“Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the constitution, namely: Article fifteen. Section I. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Section II. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article, by appropriate legislation;"

And whereas, three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States before it becomes a part thereof: therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Alabama, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Alabama, the above recited proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded, by the Governor of Alabama, to the President of the United States.

A. J. APPLEGATE,
President of the Senate.

GEO. F. HARRINGTON,
Speaker of the House.

Approved, November 24, 1869.

WILLIAM H SMITH,
Governor

State of Alabama,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Montgomery, November 25, 1869.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the official roll on file in this office.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State.

CHAS. A. MILLER
Secretary of State.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Nov^r 29 1869

Case of Smith W^m H. Gov^r of Ala,
Transmitting authenticated copy of a Joint resolution of said Legislature ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution. (article 15)

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

HORACE PORTER,
Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI
Office of Secretary of State.
City of Jefferson, Jan^y. 11th 1870.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State of the U. S.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir!

I transmit to you herewith a duly authenticated copy of the Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri "ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress," the receipt of which please acknowledge.

Very respectfully

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State,

by EUGENE F. WEIGER, Chief Clk.

Office of Secretary of State,
City of Jefferson, Missouri.

I, FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State for the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the annexed pages contain a true, complete and full copy of an ^{Resolution} _^ ["Act" stricken out] of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "Joint Resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress."

Approved, January 10th 1870. as appears by comparing the

same with the original roll of said Resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand and affixed my official seal. Done at office,
this Eleventh day of January A. D. Eighteen
Hundred and Seventy.

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress.

Whereas Congress proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by way of amendment a fifteenth article to the constitution of the United States;

Therefore be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

That the proposed amendment in words following viz:
Article XV. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of Race, Color or previous condition of Servitude.

Section 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation."

Be and the same is hereby ratified and approved.

Approved, January 10th 1870.

Office of Secretary of State,

City of Jefferson, Missouri.

I, FRANCIS RODMAN, Secretary of State for the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the annexed pages contain

a true, complete and full copy of Joint Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled Joint Resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

Approved March 1 1869. as appears by comparing the same with the original roll of said Resolution now on file, as the law directs, in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal Done at office,
[SEAL.] this third day of March A. D. Eighteen Hundred and sixty nine.

FRANCIS RODMAN

Secretary of State.

Joint Resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress.

Whereas. Congress on the 26th of February 1869. proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by way of amendment a fifteenth article to the Constitution of the United States, therefore.

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:

That the proposed amendment in words following. viz:

Article XV "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race or color and previous condition of servitude" be and the same is hereby ratified and approved

Approved March 1 1869.

Jackson, Mississippi Jan. 20, 1870.
Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith an official copy of proceedings of the Legislature of Mississippi in the adoption of the 15th Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. as taken from the journals of both houses.

Respectfully,

Your obt. Servt.

R. C. POWERS

Lieut Gov Elect & President of the Senate

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has proposed the following as the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, viz:

“Section 1 The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

“Sec. 2 The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation”

Therefore

Resolved By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the State of Mississippi, by its Legislature, ratifies and consents to said Amendment.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct transcript of

the proceedings of the Senate, on the 15th day of January,
A. D. 1870

Attest:

MURRAY PEYTON

Secretary of Senate

R. C. POWERS

Lieut. Governor and Ex-officio

President of the Senate

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of a joint
resolution originating in the Senate, and passed by the
House of Representatives on the 17th day of January, 1870.

F. E. FRANKLIN

Attest

Speaker of the House of Reps.

ROBT J. ALCORN

Clerk of the House

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

State of Mississippi,

Jackson, Miss., Jan 25th 1870.

To His Excellency

U. S. Grant, President

of the United States.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith a joint resolution
of the Legislature of Mississippi, ratifying and adopting the
fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of
the United States.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

ADELBERT AMES.

Bt Maj Gen U S A

Prov Gov of Miss

Senate Chamber at Jackson in the State of Mississippi
 On the 15th day of January A. D 1870
 In the senate of the State of Mississippi duly assembled. the
 following proceedings were had

* * * * *

Mr Shoup Chairman of Select Committee made the following
 report

Mr President

The Special Committee to whom was referred the message
 from his Excellency the Provisional Governor in relation to
 the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United
 States, have had the same under consideration & have agreed
 upon joint resolutions for ^{the ratification} said amendments and they respect-
 fully recommend the adoption of the same.

Signed SHOUP
 Chairman

Mr Shoup

Moved to receive report of committee—

Report received

Whereas the Congress of the United States proposed the fol-
 lowing as the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitu-
 tion Viz

Article XIV

“Section 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United
 States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of
 the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No
 State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the
 privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;
 nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or
 property, without due process of law, nor deny to any per-
 son within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws

Section 2nd

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives, in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and Citizens of the United States or in any ^{way} _^ abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male Citizens shall bear to the whole number of male Citizens twenty-one years of age, in such State

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector for President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military under the United States or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial Officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, to have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the Same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

Section 4—

The validity of the Public Debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for: payment of Pensions and Bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned but neither the

United States nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5-

The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate Legislation the provisions of this article.

Therefore be it Resolved by the Senate the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the State of Mississippi by its Legislature ratifies and consents to said amendments.

Whereas The Congress of the United States has proposed the following as the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution Viz.

Section 1-

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of Race Color or previous condition of servitude

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate Legislation

Therefore

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein. That the State of Mississippi by its Legislature ratifies and consents to said amendment

Mr Gibbs of Wilkinson

Moved that the report of the special Committee recommending the adoption of the 14th amendment be adopted. And the yeas and nays be had and recorded thereon—That

part of the report was then read and a vote taken with the following result

Ayes

Mess Abbott. Caldwell Castles. Gartman Gibbs Gleed. Gray. Hancock Johnson. Leachman Little Mills Morgan Mygatt Payne. Pierce. Revels, Rushing. Shoup. Smith. Stringer Sullivan Warner—24

Mr Millsaps. being absent at the time the vote was taken asked to have his vote recorded in the affirmative.

Granted

Nays.

Mess^{rs} Hardy and Striclin—2

On motion of ——— the report of the committee on the 15th amendment was then adopted by the following vote—
Yeas.

Mess^{rs} Abbott. Ballard Caldwell, Castles Duncan Gartman. Gibbs. Gleed Gray, Hardy Johnson Leachman. Little Miles Millsaps Morgan Mygatt Payne Pierce Revels Rushing Shoup Smith Striclin Stringer,—Sullivan, Warner and Hancock—28.

Nays.—None—

Senate Chamber, Jackson Mississippi,

January 22nd 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing extract from the Journal of the Senate of the State of Mississippi, of January 15th 1870, has been, by me, compared with the Original in my possession, and found correct in every particular.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name.

MURRAY PEYTON

Secretary of Senate.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C. Jany. 31 1870

Sir:

The President directs me to transmit the official action of the legislature of the State of Mississippi upon the 14 and 15 amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in accordance with Congressional requirements.

The President desires this information laid before Congress as soon as possible

Very respectfully

Your obdt. servt.

O E. BABCOCK

Secretary

Hon: Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State.

State of Rhode Island.

Executive Department,

Providence February 21 1870

Hon Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Sir

Herewith I have the honor to enclose a copy, duly attested, of a resolution of the State of Rhode Island, passed by the General Assembly, on the 18th January 1870, to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

I have the honor to remain

your obedient Servant

SETH PADELFORD

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Resolution

to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Whereas both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States in the words and figures following, to wit:

A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, (two thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the

legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution; namely

Article XV.

Section 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

It is therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he hereby is directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be made and duly authenticated and to be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, and other like copies thereof, to be made and to be transmitted to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a resolution to amend the constitution of the United States adopted by the General Assembly of this State on [SEAL.] the 18th day of January A. D. 1870.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the State this 21st day of February 1870.

JOHN R. BARTLETT

Secretary of State

State of Rhode Island.

Secretary of State's Office,

Providence, Feb 26 1870

Sir

On the 19th January I apprised the Secretary of State of the ratification of the 15th Amendment by this State, I supposed a printed copy had also been sent a few days later, when they were sent to all the States.

On Monday last, the 21st inst, I sent a Manuscript copy of the resolution duly attested under the Seal of the State. A note from Senator Anthony just received informs me that none had been received at the Department, I therefore, send one of the printed copies

Very respectfully

J. R. BARTLETT

To the Hon Secretary of State

Sec. of State

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, January 20, 1870

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of a Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, on the 18th of January, A. D., 1870.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SETH PADEFORD

To Hon. Hamilton Fish

Governor

Secretary of State Washington

RESOLUTION TO ADOPT AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, Both Houses of the Congress of the United States have proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in the words and figures following, to wit:

“A RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE
“CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

“*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:*

“ARTICLE XV.

“SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

“SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

It is therefore resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island do hereby ratify and confirm the said fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and do hereby assent thereto.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is, directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be made and duly authenticated, and to be transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States,

and other like copies thereof to be made, and to be transmitted to the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, }
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution passed by the General Assembly of said State, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1870, from the original on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set
 my hand, and affixed the seal of the State at the
 [SEAL.] city of Providence, this twentieth day of January,
 A. D. 1870.

JOHN R. BARTLETT
 Secretary of State.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 15, relating to a certain proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has submitted the following proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union for their ratification, Viz.

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of Citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation, therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring, that the foregoing proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby ratified. Be it further,—

Resolved, that a Copy of these resolutions duly certified by the presiding Officers of the two Houses of the Legislature, the Chief Clerk of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, be, by the Governor of the State of Kansas, certified under the Great Seal of the State of Kansas, to the President of the United States and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the House of Representatives Jan. 18, 1870.

HENRY C. OLNEY

Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives

JACOB STOTLER

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Concurred in unanimously by the Senate Jan. 19, 1870

GEO. C. CROUTHER

Secretary of the Senate.

C. V. ESKRIDGE

President of the Senate

I, James M. Harvey Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original enrolled instrument filed in the Office of the Secretary of State January 27th A. D. 1870.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the Great Seal
[SEAL.] of the State.

Done at Topeka this 1st day of February A. D.
1870.

JAMES M. HARVEY

Attest

Governor

THOMAS MOONLIGHT

Secretary of State

State of Kansas.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feby 7 1870,

Case of Kansas.

Ratifies the proposed 15th amendment to the Constitution.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State

By order of the President,

HORACE PORTER Secretary.

STATE OF OHIO,
Executive Department,
Columbus, January 28th, 1870.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed "Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment," passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, January 27th A. D. 1870.

Very Respectfully,

[SEAL.]

R. B. HAYES
Governor.

To Hon Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Senate J. R. No 4

Relative to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Ohio, has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:
"A RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE
"CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

*"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives
"of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,*

“(two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following
 “article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several
 “States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United
 “States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legisla-
 “tures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

“ARTICLE XV.

“SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to
 “vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States,
 “or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous con-
 “dition of servitude.

“SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce
 “this article by appropriate legislation,” and,

WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States
 comprising the United States, are required to give assent to
 the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the
 United States, before it becomes a part thereof, therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,
 That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the
 above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of
 the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble
 and resolution be forwarded, by the Governor of Ohio, to the
 President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of
 the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States
 House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State of the
 United States.

A. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. LEE,

President of the Senate.

Adopted *January 27th*, 1870.

United States of America, Ohio, }
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution therein named, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870, taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
 [SEAL.] my name, and affixed the Seal of this office, at
 Columbus, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870.

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD
 Secretary of State.

STATE OF OHIO,
 Executive Department,
 Columbus, January 28th, 1870.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed "Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment," passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, January 27th, A. D. 1870.

Very Respectfully,

[SEAL.] R. B. HAYES
 Governor.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant,
 President of the United States.

Senate J. R. No 4.
 Relative to an amendment to the Constitution of the United
 States.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

"A RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE
"CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

*"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of
"the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-
"thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article
"be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an
"amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which,
"when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be
"valid as part of the Constitution, namely:*

"ARTICLE XV.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to
"vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States,
"or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous con-
"dition of servitude.

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce
"this article by appropriate legislation," and,

WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States
comprising the United States, are required to give assent to
the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, before it becomes a part thereof, therefore,

*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,
That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the
above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of
the United States.*

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble

and resolution be forwarded, by the Governor of Ohio, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State of the United States.

A. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. LEE,

President of the Senate.

Adopted *January 27th*, 1870.

United States of America, Ohio, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution therein named, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870, taken from the original rolls on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
[SEAL.] my name, and affixed the Seal of this office, at
Columbus, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1870

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD

Secretary of State.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feby 1. 1870

Case of Ohio. State of

Transmits Joint Resolution ratifying the proposed 15th Constitutional Amendment. passed Jany. 27. 1870

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State
By order of the President,

O E. BABCOCK Secretary.

A Resolution

[SEAL APPENDANT.] Whereas, at the session of the fortieth Congress it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Article shall be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment, when it shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

Article Fifteenth

- 1st The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude.
2^d The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore resolved, if the Senate concur, That the said proposed amendment to the Constitution be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of Georgia.

R. L. MCWHORTER

JNO. J. NEWTON

Speaker House Rep^s

Clerk House Rep^s

BENJAMIN CONLEY

J. G. W. MILLS

President of the Senate

Secretary of the Senate

Approved February 2^d 1870.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK Governor.

Georgia:

Secretary of State's Office.

I, David G. Cotting, Secretary of State of Georgia, do hereby certify, that the above and foregoing page contain a true copy of the Resolution, ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the General Assembly of Georgia on the 2^d day of February, A. D. 1870.—the original of which resolution is on file in this office.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, this, the 3^d day of February in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Ninety-Fourth

DAVID G. COTTING—

Secretary of State.

[ADDRESS.]

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State U. S.

Washington D. C.

Resolution passed by
Legislature of Georgia—rat-
ifying 15th amendment.

STATE OF IOWA.

Executive Office,

Des Moines, February 4th, 1870.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith "Joint Resolution
"ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Article of Amendment to
"the Constitution of the United States, relative to the right
"of citizens to vote," adopted by the General Assembly of
the State of Iowa, February 3, 1870.

SAM MERRILL

To Secretary of State
Washington.

JOINT RESOLUTION

*Ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Article of Amend-
ment to the Constitution of the United States, rela-
tive to the Right of Citizens to vote.*

WHEREAS, The Fortieth Congress of the United States
has proposed to the legislatures of the several States the
following article of amendment to the Federal Constitution,
namely:

"ARTICLE XV.

"SECTION I. The right of citizens of the United States to
vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or
by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition
of servitude.

"SECTION II. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

THEREFORE, *Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the State of Iowa, by its legislature, hereby ratifies, adopts, and assents to the said amendment.

AYLETT R. COTTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. M. WALDEN,

President of the Senate.

Approved, February 3, 1870.

SAMUEL MERRILL.

State of Iowa, }
EXECUTIVE OFFICE. }

I, SAMUEL MERRILL, Governor of the State of Iowa, and keeper of the Great Seal thereof, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution therein named, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa on the third day of February, A. D. 1870.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
[SEAL.] my name, and caused to be affixed the Great
Seal of the State of Iowa, at Des Moines, this
fourth day of February, A. D., 1870.

SAM MERRILL

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ED WRIGHT

Secretary of State.

State of Nebraska,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Lincoln, Nebraska, Feb'y. 17 1870

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State, ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as Article Fifteenth of the Constitution.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant

DAVID BUTLER
Governor.

To Hon Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

State of Nebraska,
SECRETARYS DEPARTMENT,

I, THOMAS P. KENNARD, Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska, hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed February 17th 1870, as taken from the original on file in this department.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fourth, and of this State the Third.

THOM. P. KENNARD

Secretary of State.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in words following, to-wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses convening,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or

by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof;

Therefore, Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Nebraska, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor, to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and the Governors of the several States.

WM. McLENNAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. B. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Passed February 17th, 1870.

State of Nebraska,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Lincoln, Nebraska, Feb'y. 17 1870

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State,

ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as Article Fifteenth of the Constitution.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

DAVID BUTLER

Governor.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant

President of the U. S.

Washington D. C.

State of Nebraska,

SECRETARYS DEPARTMENT,

I, THOMAS P. KENNARD, Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska, hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed February 17th, 1870, as taken from the original on file in this department.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[SEAL.]

Done at Lincoln this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fourth, and of this State the Third.

THOM P. KENNARD

Secretary of State.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in words following, to-wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses convening,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof;

Therefore, Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of

Nebraska, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor, to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and the Governors of the several States.

WM. McLENNAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. B. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Passed February 17th, 1870.

[WRAPPER.]

Executive.

Feb 25 1870

Case of Nebraska.

Certificate

of the ratification of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution by that State

Respectfully referred to the Hon. the Secretary of State

By order of the President

O. E. BABCOCK

Secretary.

State of Nebraska,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Lincoln, Nebraska, Feb'y. 17 1870

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of this State,

ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, as Article Fifteenth of the Constitution.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant

DAVID BUTLER

Governor.

To Hon Schuyler Colfax

President U. S. Senate

Washington D. C.

State of Nebraska,

SECRETARYS DEPARTMENT,

I, THOMAS P. KENNARD, Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska, hereby certify that the annexed is a true copy of a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed February 17th, 1870, as taken from the original on file in this department.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

[SEAL.]

Done at Lincoln this Seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, of the Independence of the United States the Ninety-fourth, and of this State the Third.

THOM. P. KENNARD

Secretary of State.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Ratifying an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Legislature has received official notification of the passage by both houses of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in words following, to-wit:

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses convening,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND, WHEREAS, Three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before it becomes a part thereof;

Therefore, Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, That we do hereby ratify, on behalf of the State

of Nebraska, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor, to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and the Governors of the several States.

WM. MCLENNAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. B. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Passed February 17th, 1870.

Joint Resolution

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Texas has received official notification through His Excellency E. J. Davis, Governor of the State of Texas, of the passage by both houses of the fortieth Congress of the United States, at its third session, of the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a Constitutional Majority of two thirds thereof, in the words following, to wit:

A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:—

Article 15.

Section, 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SCHUYLER COLFAX

Speaker of the House of Representatives

B. F. WADE

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Attest:

EDWD. M^CPERSON

Clerk of House of Representatives.

GEO. C. GORHAM

Secretary of Senate, U. S.

And whereas, the Reconstruction Laws of the Congress of the United States, under which we are now assembled, among other things have delegated to this body authority to adopt or reject said amendment, therefore

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That we do hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Texas, the above recited proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved,

That certified copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by His Excellency E. J. Davis, Governor of the State of Texas, to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of the United States' Senate, the Speaker of the United States' House of Representatives and to the Secretary of State of the United States.

(signed) IRA H. EVANS

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(signed) J. W. FLANAGAN

President of the Senate.

Attest:

(signed) L. J. GALLANT

Clerk House of Representatives.

(signed) C. C. ALLEN

Secretary of Senate.

Headquarters Fifth Military District

Office of Civil Affairs

Austin, Texas, February 25 1870.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the Joint Resolution, adopted by the Legislature of Texas, on the 18th day of February 1870, as appears from the Journals of the two Houses.

J J REYNOLDS

Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Commanding.

Joint Resolution.
Ratifying Article XV of the Constitution of the

UNITED STATES.

Whereas—The Congress of the United States did on the Twenty-seventh day of February One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty nine, propose the following Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Article XV

Section One—The right of Citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of Race, Color, or previous Condition of Servitude.

Section two—The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, A copy of the same has been officially laid before this Legislature therefore be it,

Resolved—By the Legislature of the State of Minnesota
That the said amendment be and the same is hereby ratified.

WILLIAM H. YALE,
President of the Senate.

JNO. L. MERRIAM;
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved—January 19th 1870.

HORACE AUSTIN,
Governor.

Passed the Senate January 12th 1870.

F. E. SNOW.

Secretary of the Senate

Passed the House of Representatives January 13th 1870.

W. R. KENYON

Chief Clerk House of Representatives

{ State of Minnesota
 { Office of the Secretary of State

I certify the within to be a true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution on file in this office.—

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my
 [SEAL.] hand and affixed the Great seal of state this 15th
 day of February A. D. 1870.—

H. MATTSON

Sec^y of State

Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State of the United States.

To all to Whom these Presents may come, Greeting :

Know Ye that, the Congress of the United States on or about the Twenty seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, passed a Resolution in the words and figures following: to wit—

“A Resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following Article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”

And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in this Department that the Amendment to the Consti-

tion of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Texas, in all twenty nine States.

And, further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed Amendment, constitute three fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

And, further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed Resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said Amendment which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this Department.

And, further, that it appears from an official document on file in this Department that the Legislature of Georgia has by Resolution ratified the said proposed Amendment.

Now therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of the Laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the Amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day
[SEAL.] of March in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence
of the United States the ninety fourth.

HAMILTON FISH

State of New Jersey.

Joint Resolution

ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Fifteenth Amendment.

1. Be it resolved, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That the legislature of this State do hereby ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the third session of the fortieth congress by resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, to the several state legislatures; said amendment being the following words to wit:

Article XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved February 21, 1871.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, Do Hereby Certify, that the [SEAL.] foregoing is a true copy of a [^{Joint Resolution} "n Act" stricken

out] passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved by the Governor the Twenty-first day of February A. D. 1871 as taken from and compared with the original now on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, this Sixteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and seventy-one

HENRY C. KELSEY

[INDORSEMENT.]

Certified Copy of
Joint Resolution

ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the Fifteenth Amendment.

2 AP—57

